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Congressional Boxescore
MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS
As of April 24, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	283	152	1

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas	(S 722) (HR 3505)	Hearings Completed		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59	
Omnibus Housing	(S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59		Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Airport Construction	(S 1) (HR 1011)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	To Conference
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid	(S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Labor Reform	(S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Underway		Reported 4/14/59	Debate Underway	
Minimum Wage	(S 1046)					
Unemployment Compensation	(S 791) (HR 3547)	Hearings Completed				
Temporary Jobless Pay	(HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59	Passed 3/25/59	P. L. 7 3/31/59
Supreme Court Powers	(S 3) (HR 3)	Hearings Completed				
Civil Rights	(S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Draft Extension	(HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 4 3/23/59
Farm Program		Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Passports						
Mutual Security Program		Hearings Underway				
World Bank, Monetary Fund	(S 1094) (HR 4452)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59	To Conference
Life Insurance Taxes	(HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Hearings Completed		
Price Stability	(S 64, 497) (HR 4870)	Hearings Completed				
Debt Limit Increase						
Corporate, Excise Taxes						
Postal Rate Increase						
Gasoline Tax Increase						
TVA Revenue Bonds	(S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59				
Highway Revenues	(HR 5950)					

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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330 EDITORS SELECT 'STRONGEST' 1960 TICKETS

A cross-section of editors and correspondents polled by Congressional Quarterly picked a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket and a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket as the strongest the two parties could nominate in 1960.

The poll, mailed April 3, asked each editor to report his "current judgment on the strongest possible tickets the political parties could nominate for the 1960 election."

Replies were received from 330 editors, including 98 from the East, 99 from the Midwest, 78 from the South and 55 from the West. (Note to editors: Additional replies were received after the news release of April 17 was distributed. These are included in the revised figures below.)

Democratic Ticket

Adlai E. Stevenson led the Democratic Presidential balloting, followed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.). Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) tied for third place. Well behind them came Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Govs. Robert B. Meyner (N.J.) and G. Mennen Williams (Mich.).

Stevenson led the Presidential field in every section of the country except the South, where he was tied with Kennedy.

Here is how the leaders ran:

President

	TOTAL				Votes	Percentage
	East	Midwest	South	West		
Stevenson	33	38	21	22	114	35%
Kennedy	29	27	21	5	82	25
Johnson	17	11	16	12	56	17
Symington	15	17	15	9	56	17
Humphrey	2	1	2	2	7	2
Meyner	1	1	1	4	7	2
Williams					2	1

Single votes for the Presidential nomination went to Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Gov. Edmund G. Brown (Calif.).

Kennedy was far ahead in the Vice Presidential balloting, with four times as many votes as runner-up Johnson. Kennedy was named for Vice President on 163 of the 246 ballots that did not name him for President. Behind Kennedy and Johnson came Symington, Brown, Humphrey, Meyner, Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida and Stevenson.

Here is how the leaders ran:

Congressional Poll

When CQ asked Members of Congress in January to select their party's strongest Presidential ticket, Democrats chose a Symington-Kennedy ticket and Republicans named a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 135.)

Vice President

	TOTAL				Votes	Percentage
	East	Midwest	South	West		
Kennedy	50	48	35	30	163	52%
Johnson	10	13	14	4	41	13
Symington	7	11	9	5	32	10
Brown	9	5			11	25
Humphrey	4	6	3	3	16	5
Meyner	2	3	1	1	7	2
Collins	1	2	4		7	2
Stevenson	5				5	2

To round out the Vice Presidential voting, Gov. Luther B. Hodges (N.C.) received four votes; Sen. Albert A. Gore (Tenn.), three; and Williams, two.

Single votes went to Sens. A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Edmund S. Muskie (Maine), McClellan, Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Lausche, Richard B. Russell (Ga.) and George A. Smathers (Fla.), Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) and ex-Gov. Frank Clement (Tenn.).

Republican Ticket

Nixon led Rockefeller by a 5-3 margin in the Presidential balloting, with only a scattering of votes for four other men.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) each received three votes; Thomas E. Dewey, two votes; and ex-Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), one vote.

Nixon led Rockefeller in every section of the country, with his largest margin in the West and his smallest in the South.

Here is how they ran:

President

	TOTAL				Votes	Percentage
	East	Midwest	South	West		
Nixon	61	60	43	37	201	61%
Rockefeller	36	36	33	15	120	36
Warren	1				2	1
Goldwater		1	2		3	1
Dewey		2			2	1
Knowland					1	1

Presidential Poll - 2

Rockefeller led the widely-scattered voting for Vice President. He was second choice on 119 of the 210 ballots that did not name him for President.

Behind Rockefeller came Nixon, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Goldwater, Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Knowland and Gov. Mark Hatfield (Ore.).

Here is how the leaders ran:

Vice President

	East	Midwest	South	West	TOTAL Votes	Percentage
Rockefeller	35	35	25	24	119	39%
Nixon	11	15	9	6	41	14
Mitchell	8	5	3	8	24	8
Cooper	4	3	8	3	18	6
Goldwater	2	2	5	2	11	4
Seaton	4	5	1	1	11	4
Dirksen	4	3	2		9	3
Lodge	3		4		7	2
Morton		1	5		6	2
Halleck	1	5			6	2
Knowland	2	2	1		5	2
Hatfield	1	2		2	5	2

To round out the Vice Presidential voting, Gov. William G. Stratton (Ill.) received four votes; Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.), three each.

Two votes were cast for Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Attorney General William P. Rogers and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Single votes went to Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Gordon Allott (Colo.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Hugh Scott (Pa.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Frank Carlson (Kan.); Reps. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.), William G. Bray (Ind.) and Bruce Alger (Texas); Govs. Cecil H. Underwood (W.Va.) and Christopher Del Sesto (R.I.); Chief Justice Warren; ex-Sen. John W. Bricker (Ohio), former Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Robert A. Taft Jr.



Political Notes

NIXON TRIP

President Eisenhower April 16 announced that Vice President Richard M. Nixon would go to Moscow July 25 to open the U.S. exhibition there "on behalf of the American people."

Although the visit will be "unofficial," Nixon is expected to confer with Soviet leaders during his planned three or four day stay in the city.

The Russian trip will be Nixon's first visit to a Communist country, but he has seen 54 countries in the non-Communist world since becoming Vice President.

MORTON VIEWS

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), newly elected Republican National Chairman, April 16 said "I frankly don't know" whether New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) is a candidate for the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination, "but I know there are many people in this country who want him to be an active candidate."

In an interview April 19, Morton said "I assume there will be" a floor fight at the convention between Rockefeller and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

"Both men," he added, "are eminently qualified" for the Presidency, "proven at the polls and proven in carrying out the responsibilities and the duties required of that one who seeks the highest office in our land."

Morton predicted the Republican nominee would be elected President in 1960 and said "we have an excellent chance of getting control of the House of Representatives."

He predicted "substantial gains" for Republicans in Senate races but said "mathematically it's impossible -- virtually impossible -- to gain control of the Senate in the 1960 election."

The "built-in ingredient" for Republican victory in 1960, Morton said, is the fact that "a majority of the electorate of this country...are going to approve the record of the Eisenhower Administration."

STEVENSON VIEWS

Adlai E. Stevenson April 20 said "I don't expect to be drafted" for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960, but declined to speculate on what he would do if a draft came along.

Stevenson said: "There are a number of extremely qualified Democratic candidates. I had the opportunity to head my party nominations twice. I think it's time for someone else."

HAWAII ELECTION DATES

Hawaii Gov. William F. Quinn (R) April 17 set June 27 as the date for the referendum on accepting statehood. Primary elections for candidates for Federal and state office will also be held June 27, with the final election scheduled for July 28.

The filing deadline for candidates was set for May 28.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Supreme Court April 20 ruled, 5 to 4, that it was a crime for a person to promise contributions to a political party in exchange for a Congressman's influence in helping him to get a Federal job.

The case involved an alleged offer by a Pennsylvania man to pay \$1,000 a year to the Republican party if ex-Rep. S. Walter Stauffer (R Pa., 1953-55, 1957-59) helped him become postmaster of York, Pa.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, held that Congress intended to forbid "payments to political parties in return for influence" in a 1926 law barring such offers "to any person, firm or corporation" in return for help in gaining political appointments.

The dissenting justices interpreted the law to mean that the payment must go to the person whose influence was sought.

Floor Action

HERTER CONFIRMATION

The Senate April 21 confirmed, by a 93-0 roll-call vote, the nomination of Christian A. Herter as the country's 54th Secretary of State, to succeed ailing John Foster Dulles. (For voting see chart p. 584)

The new Secretary April 22 took the oath of office at a White House ceremony during which President Eisenhower told him that he and Dulles "were as one in deciding you were the best qualified to take over the office." The ceremony climaxed a fast-moving series of events aimed at giving Herter full official status before his April 27 departure for the Paris meeting of Western foreign ministers. (Weekly Report p. 533)

Dulles was sworn in April 23 as a special consultant on foreign policy to the President, who attended the ceremony at Walter Reed hospital.

Herter's selection was announced by the President April 18 -- three days after announcement of Dulles' resignation -- and the formal nomination went to the Senate April 20. Delay in the announcement brought some speculation on whether Herter was the President's top choice for the post, but White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty April 18 said the delay was caused by the President's request that Herter undergo a physical examination. Hagerty said a "very good" report was received on the check-up, which was aimed at assuring the President that Herter's arthritis of the hips would not interfere with his activities. (For biography of Herter, see Weekly Report p. 531)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 21 unanimously approved Herter's nomination after waiving a rule that all nominations be held for six days before they are acted on. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said Herter should go to Europe "with all the prestige that the office carried," and Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) agreed that "this is an exceptional circumstance."

Herter, in a one-hour appearance before the Committee, was questioned by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) on whether the United States would resort to nuclear warfare if the Russians, either by accident or intent, shot down American planes in the Berlin corridor. Herter said the seriousness of nuclear war was "so great that a minor incident should not set it off," but that if it became clear the Russians "were going to carry this thing to the point of all-out war, then we would have to think very seriously about our position." He said he did not think that "in the initial stages we'd be justified in such an act (nuclear war); instead, "we'd use such limited forces as are available for protective measures."

In the Senate, Herter's confirmation was prefaced by a statement from Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) that "the quicker the Senate acts on this nomination the better.... We want the entire Nation to know that we are united behind him." Fulbright said waiving of his Committee's six-day rule was taken "only in cases when we feel...the nominee has unquestioned capacity and qualifications...."

Several Senators praised Herter's work in 1947 when he prevailed on the House to set up a Select Committee on Foreign Aid (the Herter Committee). The group's studies

and evaluation of United States foreign policy were credited with helping win Congressional approval of the Marshall Plan. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee Herter held that the House should "take an increasing measure of responsibility with respect to the conduct of our foreign relations." (1947 Almanac p. 446, 633)

LABOR UNION REFORMS

The Senate April 15 began debate on the labor reform bill (S 1555) sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). The debate, at least in part, was a test of strength between Northern Democrats who favored passing the bill without change, and a bloc of Southern Democrats and Republicans which wanted stronger provisions, both in the anti-corruption and in the Taft-Hartley Act amendment sections.

After moves to strike Taft-Hartley amendments already in the bill and to insert the Administration's Taft-Hartley amendments had been defeated on roll-call votes of 27-67 and 24-67, respectively, the Southern Democrat-Republican group won a major victory when the Senate voted 47-46 to add a new title, offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), containing a "labor bill of rights." A move to reconsider the McClellan amendment was tabled 46-45, with Vice President Nixon casting the tie-breaking vote. (For voting see chart p. 584)

ERVIN PROPOSAL

As debate began, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), a co-sponsor, proposed to drop Title VI of the bill, containing Taft-Hartley Act amendments, so that the bill's financial reporting, anti-bribery, union election and anti-corruption sections would stand alone. Title VI of S 1555 contained several Taft-Hartley Act amendments favored by labor and requested by the President, but not Mr. Eisenhower's proposals for curbs on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing, which were embodied in the Administration bill (S 748).

Title VI, Ervin said, along with other Taft-Hartley Act amendment proposals, could be taken up later in a second bill, after a panel of labor experts appointed by Kennedy earlier in the session had reported their recommendations on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Ervin's position was supported by McClellan, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor-Management Field, which has been investigating labor corruption since 1957. McClellan April 20 said, "If Senators agree to eliminate Title VI, I would agree not to offer any amendments for the revision of the Taft-Hartley Act." Kennedy, however, rejected the proposal.

A second major test came April 21, when Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) offered a substitute amendment for Title VI. The substitute contained all the Taft-Hartley Act amendments -- including those involving organizational picketing and secondary boycotts -- that were included in the Administration bill. On the theory that the substitute was too broad and should

Floor Action - 2

be broken down into separate amendments, almost all the Southern Democrats and 11 Republicans, including Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), joined Northern Democrats to defeat the substitute, 24-67.

A third major test came April 22, when the Senate by a 47-46 vote agreed to the McClellan "labor bill of rights" amendment. The McClellan amendment was drawn largely from McClellan's own bill (S 1137) and provided specific guarantees that McClellan said would protect union members from coercion and arbitrary action by union leaders. (See below)

Debate on the McClellan proposal and on some other provisions produced several attacks on the Supreme Court for interpreting some Federal labor law as "preempting" the areas involved to the exclusion of the states. Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) criticized the Court for such preemptive decisions, particularly those involving the hotel industry.

In a turnaround, however, Kennedy and John A. Carroll (D Colo.) said provisions of the McClellan amendment might have the effect of nullifying state laws protecting the rights of union members, and McClellan subsequently modified his amendment to meet this objection. Carroll and Kennedy also charged a provision of the McClellan amendment permitting the Secretary of Labor to seek Federal court injunctions against violation, or orders for compliance, did not protect the individuals involved, and was almost identical to a provision of the civil rights bill of 1957 that Southerners had bitterly opposed. Said Kennedy: "Speaking of consistency, I stood on the floor of the Senate and voted for jury trial in all cases of injunction with respect to voting rights. Yet the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas would deny the right of jury trial in all cases involving the rights of millions of Americans if the Secretary of Labor gets an injunction." (For background, 1957 Almanac p. 553)

BACKGROUND -- S 1555 was reported April 14 (S Rept 187) by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, by a 13-2 vote, with Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Dirksen voting against reporting. (For provisions, Weekly Report p. 481)

As sent to the Senate, S 1555 was basically the same bill as the one originally introduced by Kennedy Jan. 20 as S 505, and it was largely the same as a 1958 Kennedy labor reform bill that passed the Senate after lengthy debate but was rejected by the House 190-198 in the waning days of the 85th Congress. (For complete background, Weekly Report p. 257)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Define "officer" of a union so that, except for provisions relating to the non-Communist affidavit, "officer" under the bill means not only persons filling union jobs with the title of officer but also any person performing the functions of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or other executive or governing functions; April 22. Voice vote.

McClellan, as modified -- Add a new title containing a "labor bill of rights," with criminal penalties for violation and with the Secretary of Labor empowered to sue in Federal courts to enjoin violations of or compel compliance with the provisions of the title. The new title contained guarantees of equal voting rights, free speech and the right to assemble for all members, guarantees against arbitrary discipline or expulsion or financial exactions, guarantees of a member's right to sue or

testify on matters involving the union and of the right of candidates for union office to inspect membership lists; April 22. Roll call, 47-46. (McClellan's modification provided that, except if specified, no provision of S 1555 should be construed -- through the doctrine of Federal preemption -- as intended to deprive union members of rights and remedies guaranteed them under state laws)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Limit the bill to its anti-corruption provisions by striking out Title VI, containing Taft-Hartley Act amendments affecting collective bargaining rights, representation elections and the powers and procedure of the National Labor Relations Board; April 21. Roll-call vote, 27-67.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Perfect language of pending Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (see below) so that organizational picketing by a union would be barred under the amendment only where an employer already recognized another union legally, where a representation election had been held within the preceding 12 months and no union had been certified as bargaining agent, or where the employer or another union had a petition for an election pending before the NLRB; April 21. First accepted by voice vote, but later rejected when the Dirksen amendment was defeated.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Perfect Dirksen amendment so that union contracts with building trades firms under the amendment would not be permitted to contain union shop clauses in states with laws barring the union shop; April 21. Accepted, voice; later rejected when the Dirksen amendment was defeated.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Substitute for Title VI of S 1555 a new section, as modified by Keating and Curtis amendments (above), containing the Administration's proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act; April 21. Roll call, 24-67.

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Senate April 20, by voice vote, adopted a resolution (S Res 48) establishing a 12-member Select Committee to study national water problems. The resolution, sponsored by Sens. Mike Mansfield and James E. Murray (both D Mont.), directed the Committee to study and recommend legislation on water projects that will be needed by 1980, including methods for increasing the usefulness of available water.

BACKGROUND -- The resolution was reported (S Rept 145) March 24 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and April 15 (S Rept 190) by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. (Weekly Report p. 281)

PROVISIONS -- As adopted, S Res 48:

Established the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, to exist until Jan. 31, 1961, at which time its report will be due.

Directed that the chairmen of the Interior, Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture Committees each designate three members of their committees (at least one a Republican) to constitute the Select Committee.

Authorized the employment of a staff and the expenditure of \$175,000 through Jan. 31, 1960.

DEBATE -- Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "It is becoming more and more apparent to those of us in the West that this is a problem of the entire Nation, to be solved by a nationwide effort."

FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

President Eisenhower's pleas to the contrary, the Federal Government gave more financial help to the states in fiscal 1958 than in any previous year of the Eisenhower Administration.

The President, of course, can only recommend reductions in the grant programs. It is up to Congress to decide whether the flow of Federal money into the states should be decreased. The record shows the flow is increasing.

Figures released by the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service show that Federal grants continued their upward trend while tax collections dropped slightly. The 1958 recession accounted for the decrease in the tax collections.

By comparing grants to states and to individuals with what the Federal Government took out of the state in the way of taxes, Congressional Quarterly found:

- Grants to state and local governments for such programs as highway building rose 21 percent between fiscal 1957 and 1958.
- Grants to individuals in such forms as soil bank payments and the GI bill rose 3 percent between fiscal 1957 and 1958.
- Grants to state and local governments in fiscal 1958 were more than double what they averaged during the last four years of the Truman Administration.
- Grants to individuals in fiscal 1958 were 12 percent less than they averaged during the last four years of the Truman Administration.

Eisenhower Viewpoint

These figures clash with Mr. Eisenhower's repeated pleas for Federal withdrawal from state aid programs. In his fiscal 1960 Budget Message, President Eisenhower said, "While continuing to support programs necessary to stimulate greater state and local effort in areas of critical national concern, this Administration has consistently endeavored to strengthen our system of Government by encouraging state and local governments to assume responsibility for many public needs which they can provide well without relying on Federal aid at all, or by financing a larger share from their own revenue sources."

In January 1958, Mr. Eisenhower said in his Budget Message that "we must exercise the utmost restraint in assigning new programs and responsibilities to the Federal Government, and we should continuously search out those programs and activities now carried on at the national level that can and should be handled by the states or localities."

At the President's request, the Governors' Conference in 1957 set up a Joint Federal-State Action Committee to see what Federal programs could be taken over completely or at least more fully by the states. On Dec. 5, 1957 the Committee recommended reducing the Federal excise tax on local telephone service from 10 percent to 6 percent in states that enacted a 4 percent local tax of their own. In return for this new tax revenue, the

Table I

Recent Trends in Grants-in-Aid*

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1949-52 Average	1953 Grants	1954 Grants	1955 Grants	1956 Grants	1957 Grants	1958 Grants
Total Grants	\$ 5,027	\$ 4,054	\$ 4,284	\$ 4,595	\$ 5,152	\$ 6,468	\$ 7,421
To state, local govts. only	2,184	2,802	3,005	3,149	3,463	4,064	4,932
To individuals only	2,843	1,252	1,279	1,446	1,689	2,404	2,488
INCREASE OR DECREASE SINCE PRECEDING YEAR							
Total Grants	--	- 4%	+ 6%	+ 7%	+12%	+25%	+ 15%
To state, local govts. only	--	+16%	+ 7%	+ 5%	+10%	+17%	+ 21%
To individuals only	--	-33%	+ 2%	+13%	+17%	+42%	+ 3%
INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1949-52 AVERAGE							
Total Grants	--	-19%	-15%	- 9%	+ 2%	+29%	+ 48%
To state, local govts. only	--	+22%	+38%	+44%	+59%	+86%	+126%
To individuals only	--	-56%	-55%	-49%	-40%	-15%	-12%
Federal Tax Collections	\$48,719	\$69,687	\$69,920	\$66,289	\$75,113	\$80,172	\$79,978
Portion of Federal taxes re-turned to states as grants	10%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%

*Includes shared revenues and loans.

Grants-in-Aid - 2

Committee said the states could take over the Federal cost of vocational education, sewage plant construction, advance planning for slum clearance projects and disaster aid for damage to public facilities. (1957 Almanac p. 797) But the Governors' Conference May 21, 1958 threw cold water on its Committee's recommendation by adopting a resolution stating that the tax formula should be changed "to insure" that the extra money would be enough to enable the state to support the program.

Chairman L. H. Fountain (D N.C.) of the House Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee May 14, 1958 said his Subcommittee hearings on Federal-state relations indicated "that 20 of the 48 states would obtain insufficient revenues (from the telephone tax) to maintain the programs."

Despite these objections, President Eisenhower again in 1959 recommended in his Budget Message that Congress pass legislation to carry out the telephone tax change. He said once this was done, the states should take over the sewage plant construction and vocational education programs, starting in fiscal 1961.

It is virtually certain Congress will not follow the President's recommendations concerning the telephone tax in 1959. In fact, it is more likely that Congress will increase its aid to state programs. This promises to continue the upward trend in grants-in-aid.

TABLES

TABLE I -- Compares over-all grants-in-aid during the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. After dropping sharply in fiscal 1953 -- a fiscal year that overlapped the two Administrations -- total grants have risen each year at an increasing rate over the Truman Administration average. Data in Tables I, II, III and IV are drawn from the fiscal 1958 "Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances" and the "Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

TABLE II -- How 48 states (Alaska was not a state in fiscal 1958) rated in terms of grants received and Federal taxes paid in fiscal 1958.

TABLE III -- Shows how much each state received in grants-in-aid in fiscal 1958 for both governments and individuals. Each state's population, as estimated in thousands by the Census Bureau as of July 1, 1957 and July 1, 1958 appears in Columns 2 and 5. The per capita figure is obtained by dividing the state's grants by its population. Column 7 shows how much tax money the Federal Government took out of each state in fiscal 1958. What percentage of the total Federal tax each state paid is shown in Column 8. What percentage of the total Federal grants each state received is shown in Column 9. Comparing Columns 8 and 9 shows whether the state contributed a bigger slice of the tax pie than it received back from Uncle Sam in the form of cash grants. New York, for example, paid about 19 percent of the tax but received only 6.5 percent of the cash grants.

TABLE IV -- Shows each state's share of the nine largest grant programs in fiscal 1958, which together accounted for 74 percent of the \$7.4 billion distributed through 109 different grant channels. Four of those programs (highways, \$1.5 billion; old age assistance, \$1.1 billion; veterans readjustment benefits, \$710 million; Air Force and Army National Guards, \$572 million) accounted for more than half of the total aid under the 109 separate programs.

How States Rank

Table II

This listing shows the ranking of each state in terms of grants received and taxes paid to the Federal Government in fiscal 1958. The states that received the most in grants and paid the most to the Federal Government in taxes are ranked Number 1.

STATES*	TOTAL GRANTS RECEIVED	TOTAL TAXES PAID
ALABAMA	11	29
ARIZONA	36	35
ARKANSAS	26	38
CALIFORNIA	1	2
COLORADO	21	21
CONNECTICUT	35	16
DELAWARE	48	24
FLORIDA	16	19
GEORGIA	9	22
IDAHO	42	43
ILLINOIS	6	3
INDIANA	24	13
IOWA	15	26
KANSAS	27	28
KENTUCKY	22	14
LOUISIANA	13	25
MAINE	44	37
MARYLAND	32	11
MASSACHUSETTS	11	9
MICHIGAN	7	4
MINNESOTA	17	17
MISSISSIPPI	20	39
MISSOURI	8	10
MONTANA	39	42
NEBRASKA	28	31
NEVADA	46	44
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	41
NEW JERSEY	25	8
NEW MEXICO	33	40
NEW YORK	2	1
NORTH CAROLINA	14	12
NORTH DAKOTA	34	45
OHIO	5	6
OKLAHOMA	12	23
OREGON	29	30
PENNSYLVANIA	4	5
RHODE ISLAND	43	33
SOUTH CAROLINA	31	34
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	46
TENNESSEE	18	27
TEXAS	3	7
UTAH	40	36
VERMONT	47	47
VIRGINIA	30	18
WASHINGTON	19	20
WEST VIRGINIA	38	32
WISCONSIN	23	15
WYOMING	41	48

*Alaska was not included because it was not a state in fiscal 1958.

Table III

State Allocations of U.S. Grants-in-Aid

Columns may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

	1957 ALLOCATIONS	1957 EST. POPUL- LATION	PER CAPITA ALLO- CATIONS	1958 ALLOCATIONS	1958 EST. POPUL- LATION	PER CAPITA ALLO- CATIONS	FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS 1958	SHARE OF TAX COLLEC- TIONS	SHARE OF ALLO- CATIONS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA	\$ 161,893*	3,151*	\$ 51	\$ 185,196*	3,211*	\$ 58	\$ 496,155*	.6%	2.4%
ARIZONA	51,441	1,136	45	71,395	1,140	63	235,036	.2%	1.0%
ARKANSAS	86,641	1,768	49	112,521	1,766	64	186,009	.2%	1.5%
CALIFORNIA	531,981	13,922	38	611,951	14,337	43	6,753,950	8.4%	8.3%
COLORADO	110,333	1,673	66	129,025	1,711	75	905,357	1.1%	1.7%
CONNECTICUT	51,247	2,252	23	71,446	2,316	31	1,398,277	1.7%	1.0%
DELAWARE	14,822	438	34	15,876	454	35	784,815	.9%	.2%
D. OF C.	57,462	831	69	68,083	825	82	†		1.0%
FLORIDA	128,294	4,098	31	149,794	4,442	34	1,094,513	1.3%	2.0%
GEORGIA	159,210	3,779	42	191,042	3,818	50	846,084	1.6%	2.6%
IDAHO	40,389	640	63	47,588	662	72	134,826	.1%	.6%
ILLINOIS	242,847	9,637	25	284,860	9,889	29	6,478,405	8.1%	3.8%
INDIANA	107,281	4,533	24	120,492	4,581	26	1,798,028	2.3%	1.6%
IOWA	162,370	2,799	58	155,198	2,822	55	625,272	.8%	2.1%
KANSAS	177,459	2,136	83	106,339	2,116	50	546,418	.7%	1.4%
KENTUCKY	114,694	3,040	38	123,864	3,080	40	1,539,590	1.9%	1.7%
LOUISIANA	165,244	3,068	54	177,006	3,110	57	691,591	.9%	2.4%
MAINE	32,095	943	34	39,391	952	41	191,286	.2%	.5%
MARYLAND	72,019	2,895	25	90,114	2,956	30	1,871,897†	2.3%	1.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	156,288	4,866	32	188,641	4,862	39	2,194,763	2.8%	2.5%
MICHIGAN	189,356	7,803	24	248,527	7,866	31	6,198,156	7.8%	3.4%
MINNESOTA	128,005	3,321	39	142,967	3,375	42	1,245,617	1.6%	1.9%
MISSISSIPPI	101,282	2,185	46	136,593	2,186	62	176,473	.2%	1.8%
MISSOURI	199,436	4,255	47	244,439	4,271	57	1,892,308	2.4%	3.3%
MONTANA	54,390	666	82	53,071	688	77	138,940	.2%	.7%
NEBRASKA	106,426	1,452	73	102,827	1,457	70	444,234	.6%	1.4%
NEVADA	20,930	267	78	25,538	267	96	109,986	.1%	.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18,851	572	33	27,504	584	47	148,751	.2%	.4%
NEW JERSEY	89,993	5,627	16	119,565	5,749	21	2,420,308	3.0%	1.6%
NEW MEXICO	77,716	830	94	89,810	842	107	157,411	.2%	1.2%
NEW YORK	412,265	15,888	26	482,102	16,229	30	15,348,079	19.2%	6.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	151,806	4,498	34	170,161	4,549	37	1,857,559	2.3%	2.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	56,406	644	88	73,201	650	113	88,472	.1%	1.0%
OHIO	218,135	9,200	24	287,981	9,345	31	5,355,654	6.7%	3.9%
OKLAHOMA	179,564	2,277	79	183,193	2,285	80	817,388	1.0%	2.5%
OREGON	89,407	1,769	51	102,716	1,773	58	472,025	.6%	1.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	251,465	11,043	23	294,679	11,101	26	5,804,794	7.3%	4.0%
RHODE ISLAND	30,513	862	35	44,428	875	51	312,963	.4%	.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	87,243	2,370	37	90,955	2,404	38	287,511	.4%	1.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	61,598	702	88	66,651	699	111	87,999	.1%	.9%
TENNESSEE	127,870	3,463	37	141,049	3,469	41	622,225	.8%	1.9%
TEXAS	453,969	9,138	50	452,710	9,377	48	2,697,309	3.4%	6.1%
UTAH	47,952	851	56	51,170	865	59	200,022	.2%	.7%
VERMONT	17,521	376	47	20,364	372	55	76,641	.1%	.3%
VIRGINIA	99,000	3,797	26	100,161	3,935	25	1,239,931	1.5%	1.4%
WASHINGTON	110,190	2,722	40	138,503	2,769	50	931,643	1.2%	1.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	64,823	1,976	33	65,301	1,969	33	334,804	.4%	.9%
WISCONSIN	103,829	3,862	27	123,095	3,938	31	1,462,224	1.8%	1.7%
WYOMING	38,356	316	121	48,137	320	150	71,724	.1%	.6%
TERRITORIES †	152,934			159,057					2.1%
UNDISTRIBUTED	103,209			194,491					2.6%
TOTAL	\$ 6,468,450	170,333	\$ 38	\$ 7,420,770	173,260	\$ 43	\$ 79,978,476	100.0%	100.0%

* In thousands, by fiscal years.

† District of Columbia taxes included in Maryland total.

‡ Alaska was a territory in fiscal 1958.

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Grants-in-Aid: Nine Largest Programs

Table IV

(Fiscal 1958)

	HIGHWAYS	OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE	VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS	AIR FORCE NATIONAL GUARD	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	SOIL BANK PAYMENTS	AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	\$ 32,097,298	\$ 36,821,315	\$ 20,900,854	\$ 2,982,375	\$ 10,137,821	\$ 17,832,473	\$ 8,212,961	\$ 3,950,245	\$ 6,403,577
Ariz.	24,012,720	6,063,739	5,003,417	2,581,108	2,061,579	5,171,906	4,970,649	3,182,264	1,577,386
Ark.	16,511,622	23,508,418	7,428,780	2,398,360	5,122,524	15,181,463	5,028,539	2,915,861	5,075,942
Calif.	132,273,346	132,969,946	68,230,852	6,253,511	16,009,455	10,791,889	62,053,279	31,437,372	3,915,227
Colo.	32,278,873	24,786,393	8,738,837	1,464,107	2,117,153	13,640,882	6,378,696	2,709,753	3,225,754
Conn.	15,395,538	7,840,606	6,977,256	2,338,477	4,177,855	1,587,342	5,657,465	4,924,285	497,252
Del.	3,978,975	710,471	763,500	860,872	2,186,882	972,200	1,360,050	669,977	356,277
D. C.	3,779,472	1,431,433	11,231,896	1,735,436	2,165,857	-----	2,846,198	1,935,209	-----
Fla.	28,811,923	32,073,810	20,026,102	1,311,105	5,222,887	2,095,371	15,914,369	5,030,541	2,786,162
Ga.	24,574,432	40,431,191	20,847,773	5,407,790	7,142,688	20,264,104	12,451,334	3,938,694	8,672,494
Idaho	10,569,838	3,384,269	2,658,307	2,047,884	3,208,957	4,319,385	1,593,089	1,540,403	1,992,629
Ill.	57,117,778	40,691,515	31,344,567	3,654,581	7,599,026	19,528,148	29,846,146	13,593,738	8,172,207
Ind.	12,976,709	12,308,184	15,077,859	2,324,758	7,556,639	19,613,870	8,748,599	4,888,610	8,094,848
Iowa	43,541,871	16,315,161	13,755,149	3,334,916	4,711,214	34,510,862	6,241,882	2,488,203	10,360,299
Kan.	23,075,814	15,082,561	7,374,808	1,420,904	4,729,853	20,514,252	4,637,050	2,168,473	5,481,022
Ky.	19,417,704	20,040,320	10,337,320	1,290,085	4,067,568	10,266,044	13,828,755	3,240,830	7,189,261
La.	11,972,250	58,494,899	16,335,749	1,110,917	5,544,717	6,658,388	19,589,777	3,356,975	4,003,780
Maine	9,196,635	5,983,598	2,579,920	1,522,797	2,885,442	649,458	4,421,301	1,463,350	1,169,820
Md.	22,431,940	3,865,521	4,991,516	1,765,975	4,498,794	2,442,995	6,550,011	5,089,707	1,306,021
Mass.	27,005,838	44,074,437	20,703,266	3,566,967	10,887,247	812,016	12,753,099	11,296,496	514,600
Mich.	55,116,384	33,690,715	23,943,840	3,330,861	7,814,200	13,684,244	20,439,199	14,921,882	5,025,339
Minn.	29,562,166	22,790,202	15,695,764	2,007,713	6,431,944	18,694,780	7,597,328	4,181,401	5,098,552
Miss.	22,111,454	25,868,731	9,164,872	2,698,989	8,012,083	18,820,862	6,917,237	2,792,289	5,878,573
Mo.	57,093,728	55,589,669	19,850,752	4,176,295	5,784,453	27,515,065	18,444,658	5,142,866	9,878,810
Mont.	15,262,088	3,474,706	2,747,746	1,613,236	2,517,182	5,411,563	1,814,405	1,392,122	3,938,000
Neb.	17,902,277	7,627,213	8,650,803	1,014,217	2,783,496	40,901,954	2,470,651	1,179,931	6,257,717
Nev.	13,539,161	1,342,330	503,143	1,125,084	1,305,544	2,449	695,155	978,613	392,690
N. H.	9,726,442	2,531,095	2,005,179	1,405,619	2,603,402	15,533	1,025,791	1,273,110	554,222
N. J.	18,653,576	9,986,102	12,488,279	2,399,208	11,146,824	1,560,411	6,471,871	11,279,042	787,137
N. M.	33,454,548	4,570,027	3,872,218	783,727	2,780,750	9,140,307	6,075,278	1,502,261	1,866,231
N. Y.	114,956,641	42,719,331	47,098,364	6,283,168	17,754,550	2,457,324	63,514,973	41,409,948	5,005,990
N. C.	31,372,641	17,165,674	19,354,409	1,438,178	7,054,265	18,008,014	16,257,307	4,710,396	7,440,341
N. D.	18,301,409	3,529,983	4,691,090	1,779,484	2,120,553	25,913,242	1,525,214	953,329	4,853,294
Ohio	83,105,624	48,404,264	22,576,852	6,616,808	9,548,285	20,670,527	18,306,190	12,419,896	6,498,095
Oklahoma	31,242,045	48,801,987	13,326,885	5,549,516	4,853,456	15,765,297	14,165,894	3,510,165	7,250,962
Ore.	23,918,893	9,313,183	6,644,914	1,315,685	4,246,547	3,365,102	4,625,444	3,761,840	2,786,777
Pa.	68,061,144	19,080,818	37,721,298	4,455,047	12,600,286	4,515,162	28,958,121	22,986,820	5,469,133
R. I.	14,053,739	3,152,167	3,741,029	986,216	2,521,452	-----	3,809,423	2,816,771	79,042
S. C.	15,260,164	12,292,264	11,896,253	948,120	5,258,768	9,286,116	5,121,567	3,152,722	3,885,248
S. D.	12,740,292	4,001,188	5,267,656	1,445,943	3,196,913	20,201,776	2,351,070	713,544	4,657,901
Tenn.	20,078,544	20,225,742	14,163,686	3,043,462	7,506,270	9,043,554	13,180,813	3,993,906	5,912,827
Texas	104,428,080	88,064,341	44,010,992	3,899,515	14,486,821	72,574,982	18,757,296	11,021,411	19,948,650
Utah	8,439,863	4,329,962	7,249,990	2,160,452	3,387,235	2,266,826	2,875,223	2,052,500	1,362,322
Vt.	4,623,763	2,738,800	1,172,872	888,933	2,842,565	27,939	952,731	946,196	1,162,524
Va.	18,870,054	5,312,877	8,842,019	1,361,232	6,373,181	2,850,384	6,587,641	2,521,332	4,544,930
Wash.	30,592,541	26,609,523	11,389,475	1,289,550	5,888,144	2,960,866	9,449,609	5,447,268	2,493,541
W. Va.	7,283,356	6,810,030	6,279,593	1,728,781	2,926,092	316,106	14,179,203	2,229,682	1,613,495
Wisc.	24,878,646	18,259,373	14,152,032	4,572,745	6,920,929	9,380,493	7,577,094	4,193,474	5,959,912
Wyo.	18,985,324	1,801,214	1,284,846	1,252,747	1,704,455	978,840	596,703	746,752	1,915,660
Alaska ¹	8,014,294	691,547	-----	715,502	1,609,208	-----	968,664	1,130,362	84,581
Hawaii	3,441,844	631,772	-----	1,829,178	3,777,636	-----	2,542,258	891,151	160,814
P. R.	4,282,981	1,509,409	-----	903,197	4,431,327	-----	2,956,034	817,678	966,099
V. I.	-----	91,397	-----	-----	-----	-----	80,013	65,400	660
Territories ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,000	-----	-----
Undistributed	2,843,427	-----	33,931,769	95,678,942	57,494,917	-----	-----	3,692,573	-----
TOTAL	\$1,493,217,709	\$1,079,885,423	\$709,726,348	\$220,070,275	\$351,715,891	\$563,182,766	\$544,373,307	\$290,679,617	\$214,524,627

¹ Alaska was a territory in fiscal 1958.² Includes American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific.

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT MEETS BARRIERS

While Congress considers new civil rights legislation, the Department of Justice is having its troubles seeking to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Two suits have been filed under the act and both have now been dismissed in Federal District courts. An appeal from the first decision will be argued before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans May 1.

The second ruling, which held a key section of the act unconstitutional, will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court, but it is not expected to be heard there before fall. In the meantime, enforcement of the act may be hampered.

Key Section

The Civil Rights Act of 1957, among other purposes, granted the Government new powers to enforce, through civil suits, the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. (1957 Almanac p. 553)

The 15th Amendment provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The key section of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, on which both cases turn, provides that:

"Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege" secured by the 15th Amendment, "the Attorney General may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief, including an application for permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order." (42 U.S.C.A. 1971 (c))

Acting under this authority, the Justice Department Sept. 4, 1958 sought injunctions to prevent the Terrell County, Ga., voting registrars from discriminating against Negro voting applicants. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1203)

A similar suit was filed Feb. 6 against the Macon County, Ala., board of registrars. (Weekly Report p. 281)

Alabama Case

Before the Alabama case was heard, one of the Macon County registrars died and the other two resigned and the Government amended its complaint to include the state of Alabama as a defendant.

Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. March 6 dismissed the suit on the grounds that there was no one who could legally be sued by the Government. (Weekly Report p. 400)

He ruled that the resignations of the registrars were valid and placed them beyond reach of the suit. As for the Attorney General's right to sue the state itself, Judge Johnson said: "Without any doubt, the Congress of the United States had the authority to grant such a right (but)

this court is of the opinion that Congress did not intend for such actions against states to be authorized by this act.... The court must presume, therefore, that Congress in using only the word 'person' (in the section quoted above) deliberately restricted the authority of the Attorney General to institute such actions."

The Government is disputing this conclusion in its appeal, which will be heard May 1 by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Its chief contention is that "while the Civil Rights Act provides that whenever 'any person' has engaged in certain actions the Attorney General may bring suit, it does not provide that such suits must be brought against the 'person' who has engaged in the acts, or indeed against any 'person.'"

When Attorney General William P. Rogers testified this year before Senate and House Judiciary subcommittees, he was asked if Congress should amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to grant specific authority for suits against states. Rogers replied that he felt the Government had a strong case on appeal and did not want to prejudice it by seeking remedial legislation.

Nonetheless, the possibility remains that if Judge Johnson's decision is sustained, Congress might be asked for remedial legislation.

Georgia Case

While Judge Johnson specifically withheld judgment on the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, District Court Judge T. Hoyt Davis April 16 ruled a key section of the act unconstitutional in dismissing the Georgia case.

In ruling on the constitutional question, Judge Davis said, "We must close our mind to the allegations of the complaint in the instant case. The question is, not what the Attorney General has done here, but what Congress has authorized him to do."

Judge Davis then ruled the key section of the act quoted above was unconstitutional because it authorized suits against "any person," while the 15th Amendment "relates solely to action by the United States or by any state, and does not contemplate wrongful individual acts."

In effect, Judge Davis said the particular suit before him might be within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, but the statute authorizing it was so broadly drawn as to be unconstitutional.

The Government is planning to appeal Judge Davis' decision directly to the Supreme Court, but indications are it will not be handled there before autumn.

Justice Department spokesmen told CQ the adverse rulings in the two District Courts did not bar the Attorney General from filing similar suits in other jurisdictions, but the Department has followed a cautious policy in applying the new law and observers doubted that it would seek to press new cases while the constitutionality of the law was in question.

Presidential Report

PRESIDENT APPROVES HERTER AS SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is the text of the April 18 news conference at Augusta, Ga., at which President Eisenhower announced the appointment of Christian A. Herter as Secretary of State (see p. 563):

JAMES C. HAGERTY: The President will be here in a few minutes. He will be in with Christian Herter, who flew over by 'copter this morning. We are going to announce intention to nominate. Mr. Herter got here at 9 o'clock. He has been with the President now for 40 minutes.

Q.: Isn't that 90 miles from Green Pond.
HAGERTY: Ninety miles from Green Pond.

Q.: Where are they now?
HAGERTY: In the President's office.
(The President and Herter arrived.)

THE PRESIDENT: Sit down, ladies and gentlemen. I just want to announce to you my intention to send Mr. Herter's name to the Senate for Secretary of State. So I will leave him with you here for any questions you may want to ask him. I think there's nothing else that I have got to announce.

By the way, I will send it up first of the week, as quickly as the Senate is in session.

(The President left the room)

HAGERTY: If I may fill you in just a minute, when I was ducking questions last night, we had a helicopter in Charleston, at the Navy base there. The helicopter captain, Gerald Swecker, called on Mr. Herter late yesterday afternoon at his plantation and took a look at the grounds and saw that they could bring a 'copter in, and he brought it in this morning, and from Charleston landed at the plantation, that's the --

HERTER: He hit it right on the nose.
HAGERTY: Was it before 8?

HERTER: He was in at about a quarter past 7.

Q.: Is that Navy --

HAGERTY: The 'copter? Army 'copter. And it arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, on the nose.

The President and Mr. Herter had been together for three-quarters of an hour and this was the final talk the President wanted to have with the man that he wants to name as Secretary of State. Chris, it's up to you and these gentlemen here.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, I assume that your physical was very successful. I wonder how you feel now?

HERTER: I feel fine. The physical I personally don't know about. It was directed to the President, but apparently was satisfactory.

HAGERTY: It was, and the President asked the Secretary to have a physical, and the report was sent to the President. In addition to the Secretary's arthritic condition, there was a comprehensive examination, and everything was very good.

Q.: Where was that made, sir?
HERTER: On Wednesday of this week.
Q.: At Walter Reed?

HAGERTY: No sir, Johns Hopkins.

HERTER: Johns Hopkins.
Q.: Mr. Secretary do you foresee any changes in our foreign policy as a result of your taking over?

HERTER: I will tell you, I am not going to go into detail on our foreign policy at this time. There will be time enough, if and when I am confirmed, to be talking about that.

Q.: The President asked you to take this examination on Wednesday, that was right after Secretary Dulles' resignation was announced?

HERTER: Yes, I think it was timed very close to that. HAGERTY: I think it was timed very close to that. I think I can say this, I have been ducking your questions for two or three days, of course the President has been in touch with Mr. Herter and with Secretary Dulles, and actually, what the newspapers called "delay" was to wait for the report of the examination, and Mr. Herter is here this morning.

Q.: When did you say you got this report, Jim, or the President got it?

HAGERTY: I think we got it -- what's today? Saturday? I think we got it either Thursday night or Friday morning, I can't remember the exact time.

Q.: Was it coincidence, then, that you happened to be in Green Pond so that --

HERTER: No, I planned this sometime ago, to take these three days, which looked like the time for a little interlude.

HAGERTY: The Secretary is going, as you know -- you might tell them that --

HERTER: Next week, end of the week, I have got to go to Paris, to the foreign ministers, and then the week after that the Geneva conference is up.

Q.: How long are you going to stay over in South Carolina; what are your immediate plans?

HERTER: I am leaving early Monday. I will be back at noon in Washington.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, can you tell us who is going to be the new under secretary?

HERTER: No, I won't go into the details of that now, but I think that it is a reasonable assumption that the same team will carry on.

Q.: Have you talked to Mr. Dulles this morning, by any chance?

HERTER: No, I haven't. I talked to Jerry Green (Joseph N. Green, personal assistant to Mr. Dulles) yesterday. I just missed him. Unfortunately, the telephone is quite a long way from where I am staying.

HAGERTY: If I can fill in for the Secretary, the President talked again last night to the Secretary of State, or Mr. Dulles, rather, and he told him of the schedule here this morning, and it met with the Secretary's -- Mr. Dulles' -- complete approval, of course.

Q.: I wonder if we can pin this down a little more precisely as to when the President asked you to become Secretary of State? Was it contingent on the health thing?

HERTER: Yes, the talk we had on Monday --

Q.: When was that, sir?

HERTER: Monday.

Q.: In Washington?

HERTER: That's right. In the President's office.

Q.: And he asked you at that time?

HERTER: Yes.

Q.: That was even before the Tuesday medical report, then, on --

HAGERTY: What the President did then was to suggest to Mr. Herter that he have a physical.

Q.: Oh, rather than --

HERTER: That's right.

HAGERTY: That's right.

HERTER: Something new both he and I were very glad to have done.

Q.: Was it made clear at that time that, contingent on the outcome of the physical?

HERTER: Yes.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, do you feel that your arthritic condition will prevent your being as active in this job as Secretary Dulles was, flying all round the earth.

HERTER: I don't think necessarily. I can get around perfectly well. The only trouble that I have at all is standing for a long time, or walking considerable distances. But with those sticks that I use, I can move along very comfortably.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, I would like to get a little more information on the physical at Johns Hopkins.

HERTER: You can't get it from me, except that they did everything they could to me.

HAGERTY: You might tell them the name of the doctor.

HERTER: Dr. Wainwright.

Q.: Was Turner in on it at all, the Dean?

HERTER: No, but he had all the X-rays that I have had taken over the years, so that he could have those.

Q.: He has been attending you?

HERTER: No, I had never seen him before.

Q.: He had them before him?

HERTER: Yes, they were sent down from Boston.

HAGERTY: I think we should point this out, that Mr. Herter had never seen Dr. Wainwright, and Wainwright is a Professor of Internal Medicine and an expert on arthritic conditions at Johns Hopkins, and he had never seen Dr. Wainwright before, and that's the way Mr. Herter wanted it, and that's the way the President wanted it.

Q.: What's Wainwright's first name?

HERTER: I can't remember, but I had a slip of paper with it on.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, could you tell us a little bit more about how this consultative capacity that Secretary Dulles is going to be in, is going to work? I mean, how do you plan to work with him in this advisory capacity that he is going to take?

HERTER: He will be available for consultation with the President, or myself, whenever we consult him, whenever he feels up to it, and we both welcome the opportunity of being able to utilize his tremendous experience, and great judgment, in that field.

Q.: Does that mean that the initiative must come from you or from the President, so far as asking Mr. Dulles?

HERTER: Well, I assume it can work both ways. Certainly we have a very happy relationship both ways. The President has the utmost faith in the Secretary, and so do I.

Q.: Could you outline just briefly what the purpose of the two meetings is going to be that you are going to?

HERTER: Yes. The first one, the foreign ministers meeting, is to try to coordinate the joint position that will be presented at the meeting with the Russians, which is the second meeting in Geneva. The working group now actually working in London, one which the three nations have their representatives, and the Germans are of course working with them, too -- the West Germans -- and this is merely for coordinating purposes, discussing tactics, and so on.

Q.: Is there any indication how long the Geneva meeting will last?

HERTER: No.

Q.: Do you know if any plans have been made, Mr. Secretary, for a speedy confirmation -- a speedy hearing on your confirmation, so that -- you are going to be over there for some time in Europe, has there been any request for the committee to hear you before?

HERTER: No sir, I don't think the committee knows anything about this.

HAGERTY: No this is the first announcement, and as soon as we have a Senate Monday -- or I assume they will be in on Monday, but I don't know, but the first day they are in session -- Mr. Herter's nomination as Secretary of State will be going up there.

Q.: Mr. Secretary, just a detail, were you in Johns Hopkins overnight?

HERTER: No,

Q.: Well, sir, thank you very much.

HAGERTY: Just wait a minute, the name of the doctor.

Q.: Are you planning to go back this afternoon?

HERTER: I am going back right now, till Monday morning.

Q.: How was the helicopter ride? Have you done much of this helicopter riding?

HERTER: Yes -- in connection with the National Guard exercises.

Q.: Oh, yes.

HERTER: And up at Camp David, of course.

Q.: So this is not the first time?

HERTER: Oh, no.

Q.: What is your correct height? Some say six-four and some say six-six.

HERTER: Six foot four and a half. But I think I'm shrinking all the time. (Laughter.)

Q.: Not today, you're not.

HAGERTY: I am sorry, we just can't find that first name of Dr. Wainwright.

Q.: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Q.: Good luck to you.

HERTER: Thank you very much.

EXCHANGE WITH DULLES

Following are the texts of letters exchanged by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Dulles' letter was dated April 15, the President's April 16. The letters were made public April 16. (See p. 563.)

DULLES LETTER

Dear Mr. President:

It is apparent to me that I shall not be well enough soon enough to continue to serve as Secretary of State. Accordingly, I tender my resignation to be effective at your convenience.

I am deeply grateful for the opportunities and responsibilities you have given me.

I was brought up in the belief that this Nation of ours was not merely a self-serving society but was founded with a mission to help build a world where liberty and justice would prevail. Today that concept faces a formidable and ruthless challenge from international communism. This has made it manifestly difficult to adhere steadfastly to our national idealism and national mission and at the same time avoid the awful catastrophe of war.

You have given inspiring leadership in this essential task and it has been a deep satisfaction to me to have been intimately associated with you in these matters.

If I can, in a more limited capacity, continue to serve, I shall be happy to do so.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN FOSTER DULLES

EISENHOWER LETTER

Dear Foster:

I accept, with deepest personal regret and only because I have no alternative, your resignation as Secretary of State, effective upon the qualification of your successor.

In so doing, I can but repeat what the vast outpouring of affection and admiration from the entire free world has told you. You have, with the talents you so abundantly possess and with your exemplary integrity of character, employed your rich heritage as well as your unique experience in handling our relations with other countries. You have been a stalwart bulwark of our Nation against the machinations of imperialistic communism. You have won to the side of the free world countless peoples, and inspired in them renewed courage and determination to fight for freedom and principle. As a statesman of world stature you have set a record in the stewardship of our foreign relations that stands clear and strong for all to see.

By this letter I request you to serve in the future, to whatever extent your health will permit, as a consultant to me and the State Department in international affairs. I know that all Americans join me in the fervent hope that you will thus be able to continue the important contributions that only you can make toward a just peace in the world.

With affectionate regard,

As ever,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Following is the complete text, released April 20, of an April 13 letter from President Eisenhower to Nikita Khrushchev, dealing with the nuclear test ban negotiations at Geneva (see p. 580):

Today the Geneva negotiations for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests are resuming. During the recess I have considered where we stand in these negotiations and what the prospects are for the successful conclusion which I earnestly desire. I have also talked with Prime Minister Macmillan, who reported to me of his frank discussions on this matter with you.

The United States strongly seeks a lasting agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. We believe that this would be an important step toward reduction of international tensions and would open the way to further agreement on substantial measures of disarmament.

Such an agreement must, however, be subject to fully effective safeguards to insure the security interests of all parties, and we believe that present proposals of the Soviet Union fall short of

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providing assurance of the type of effective control in which all parties can have confidence. Therefore, no basis for agreement is now in sight.

In my view, these negotiations must not be permitted completely to fail. If indeed the Soviet Union insists on the veto on the fact-finding activities of the control system with regard to possible underground detonations, I believe that there is a way in which we can hold fast to the progress already made in these negotiations and no longer delay in putting into effect the initial agreements which are within our grasp. Could we not, Mr. Chairman, put the agreement into effect in phases beginning with a prohibition of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere? A simplified control system for atmospheric tests up to 50 kilometers could be readily derived from the Geneva experts' report, and would not require the automatic on-site inspection which has created the major stumbling block in the negotiations so far.

My representative is putting forward this suggestion in Geneva today. I urge your serious consideration of this possible course of action. If you are prepared to change your present position on the veto, on procedures for on-site inspection, and on early discussion of concrete measures for high-altitude detection, we can of course proceed promptly in the hope of concluding the negotiation of a comprehensive agreement for suspension of nuclear weapons tests. If you are not yet ready to go this far, then I propose that we take the first and readily attainable step of an agreed suspension of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere up to 50 kilometers while the political and technical problems associated with control of underground and outer-space tests are being resolved. If we could agree to such initial implementation of the first -- and I might add the most important -- phase of a test suspension agreement, our negotiators could continue to explore with new hope the political and technical problems involved in extending the agreement as quickly as possible to cover all nuclear weapons tests. Meanwhile, fears of unrestricted resumption of nuclear weapons testing with attendant additions to levels of radioactivity would be allayed, and we would be gaining practical experience and confidence in the operation of an international control system.

I trust that one of these paths to agreement would commend itself to you and permit the resuming negotiations to make a far-reaching response to the hopes of mankind.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

April 7 -- Letter to Robert L. Farrington accepting the latter's resignation as General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture and as a member of the Commodity Credit Corp. board of directors.

April 7 -- Statement on World Health Day.

April 8 -- Letter of good wishes to President Carlos P. Garcia of the Republic of the Philippines, on the occasion of Bataan Day, April 9.

April 8 -- Telegram to the United Service Organization national council meeting, praising the USO for making a "solid contribution to our national security."

April 9 -- Letter to E.R. Quesada, accepting the latter's resignation as Special Assistant to the President. Quesada April 8 wrote Mr. Eisenhower he was resigning in order to devote more time to his job as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

April 13 -- Speech at the Seventh Annual Republican Women's Conference, Washington, D.C.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, a Republican, as Secretary of State; April 20. (See p. 563)

Earl Freeman Hastings of Arizona, a Democrat, as a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; April 17.

Ex-Rep. Joseph E. Talbot (R Conn. 1941-47), as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission; April 17.

Rosel H. Hyde of Idaho, a Republican, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission; April 17.

William J. Hallahan of Maryland, a Democrat, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; April 17.

Committee Briefs

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee April 16 reported an amended bill (S 1289 -- S Rept 194) to increase from \$75 to \$80 million the maximum authorized expenditure for the special school milk program for fiscal 1960 and 1961. The report said the higher authorization was necessary because of increasing school enrollments. The bill would amend a 1958 law (PL 478, 85th Congress) which authorized an annual expenditure of \$75 million in Commodity Credit Corp. funds for fiscal 1959, 1960 and 1961 for the program. (1958 Almanac p. 302)

In the report, the Committee requested that the Secretary of Agriculture report to the Committee "at least three months before the end of each fiscal year, setting out the amounts of funds required for the balance of that fiscal year and the amount required for the succeeding fiscal year."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 3 -- President Eisenhower signed HR 5247 (PL 10, 86th Congress) which increased the fiscal 1959 authorization for the school milk program from \$75 to \$78 million. (Weekly Report p. 457)

NEW SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Government Operations Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee April 16-17 held hearings on a bill (S 676) to establish a Department of Science and Technology in the Federal Government.

TESTIMONY -- April 16 -- Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss said he opposed creating a new science department on the Cabinet level. He said that to set up such an agency could defeat the purposes for which it would be established -- to foster and coordinate Federal science programs in order to assure United States supremacy in the science field. Strauss said he was "convinced that science does not lend itself naturally to consolidation or isolation within one organization."

In reply to a question by Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), chief sponsor of the bill, Strauss said it would be an "excellent idea" to set up a special commission of scientists, Government officials and Members of Congress to make a detailed study of the whole problem of encouraging and coordinating scientific, engineering and technological advances.

Humphrey said he had not introduced the bill as an "ideal solution" to the problems but to present something for discussions that might lead to better solutions.

April 17 -- Former Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R Conn. 1943-47) urged enactment of S 676. She said she had sponsored a similar bill when a House Member but that it had not reached the hearing stage. Mrs. Luce said, however, she did not feel competent to pass judgment on which science agencies should be absorbed into the proposed new department. (For Luce nomination as U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, see p. 581)

Wallace R. Brode, science adviser to the Secretary of State, said a "Hoover Commission" type study might be helpful. He said steps should be taken to provide better coordination of the Nation's science programs.

(For Committee Roundup see p. 580)

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-11

H J Res 336 -- Appropriate \$40 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental funds for Department of Labor, unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 4/13/59 -- House passed April 14, 1959. Senate passed April 15, 1959. President signed April 17, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 1722 -- Reduce temporarily the production of farm commodities through the storage of surplus acreage; discontinue certain sales of accumulated surplus stocks of such commodities; provide for programs of study and research for purpose of finding new industrial uses for such commodities, thereby stabilizing prices of agricultural commodities and making possible discontinuance of price-support payments. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 4/17/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 6353 -- Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from Farm Credit Administration to Federal land banks. COOLEY (D N. C.) -- 4/14/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6369 -- Provide an alternative basis for determining amount of money made available to a State for schools and roads by Secretary of Agriculture in case of sales of certain forest products from national forests located within such State. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 4/14/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6410 -- Express and effectuate policy of Congress re disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6431 -- Amend section 2(a) of Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to provide for regulation of futures trading in coffee. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6434 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and P. L. 74, 77th Congress, as amended. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6436 -- Amend Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to include nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants. COOLEY (D N. C.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6453 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to permit surrender and reallocation of acreage allotments. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/16/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6481 -- Make permanent provisions of Sugar Act of 1948. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/16/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

H J Res 336 -- Make a supplemental appropriation for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1959. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 4/13/59.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through April 17, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,728	6,495
Joint Resolutions	90	346
Concurrent		
Resolutions	23	112
Simple Resolutions	104	246
TOTAL	1,945	7,199

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 1656 - 1728
	HR 6288 - 6484
Resolutions	
	S J Res 90
	S Con Res 20 - 23
	S Res 101 - 104
	H J Res 336 - 346
	H Con Res 112
	H Res 236 - 246

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 1680 -- Amend section 106 of Housing Act of 1949 re provision of civil defense shelter facilities in urban renewal areas. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 1686 -- Provide for public welfare by authorizing and directing Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to initiate a food certificate program for benefit of low income and unemployed persons. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 4/15/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1700 -- Permit income derived as an administrator or executor of an estate to be considered as self-employment income for purpose of insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 4/16/59 -- Finance.

S 1718 -- Provide a more equitable method for computing self-employment income of farmers under Social Security Act for taxable years ending during the period commencing January 1, 1955, and ending December 31, 1959. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 4/17/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 6295 -- Re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6296 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit social security coverage under State agreement for policemen and firemen in cities and other communities having a population of 25,000 or less. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6306 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which beneficiaries are no longer subject to restrictions on outside earnings. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6324 -- Strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions re retirement, appointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills - 2

- HR 6325 -- Extend certain traineeship provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6347 -- Provide for encouragement of economic redevelopment in communities depressed by chronic unemployment. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 4/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6349 -- Amend act entitled "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce," approved August 2, 1956. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6355 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase from \$100 to \$150 a month the amount of outside earnings which a disability annuitant may earn without losing his annuity thereunder. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6393 -- Amend Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6408 -- Provide a more equitable method for computing for self-employment income of farmers under Social Security Act for taxable years ending during the period commencing January 1, 1955, and ending December 31, 1959. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6417 -- Provide for establishment of a commission to study shortage of doctors of medicine in U. S. DORN (R N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6422 -- Amend Social Security Act to enable the States to establish more adequate public welfare programs. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 4/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6427 -- Similar to HR 6408. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/15/59.
- HR 6458 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6461 -- Extend coverage of military service under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to include inactive duty training. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 6360 -- Provide that special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to certain orphans lawfully adopted abroad after June 30, 1959. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1660 -- Authorize Honorable Thomas F. McAllister, Judge of the U. S. court of appeals, to accept and wear the decoration tendered him by the Government of France. HART (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1697 -- Amend Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Aiken (R Vt.) -- 4/15/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1711 -- Promote foreign policy of the U. S. and help to build essential world conditions of peace, by the more effective use of U. S. agricultural commodities for the relief of human hunger, and for promoting economic and social development in less developed countries. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Hart (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Williams (D N. J.) -- 4/16/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 23 -- Favoring an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapon tests. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/17/59 -- Calendar.
- S Res 103 -- Re-recognition of April 15 of each year as Africa Freedom Day. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Javits (R N. Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6391 -- Amend section 4 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide benefits to certain contractors' employees. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6392 -- Amend section 5 of War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits thereunder to certain Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6462 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to provide for certain payments for relief and rehabilitation of needy victims of Nazi persecution. DOLLINGER (D N. Y.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6467 -- Amend title II of U. S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948, to provide transportation expenses for a representative to be sent annually from each American city cooperating in the sister city program of the people-to-people program to the city's affiliated city. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 4/16/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 241 -- Extend cordial greetings of House of Representatives to representative bodies of each of the other American Republics on the occasion of Pan-American Day. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 4/14/59 -- Agreed.

- H Res 242 -- Re an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/14/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 6364 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to fix the minimum wage at \$1.25 an hour. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 4/14/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6455 -- Establish a Commission on the Economic Power of Unions. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 4/16/59 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1689 -- Create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1702 -- Authorize the issuance to State defense forces of obsolete supplies and equipment of the Armed Forces. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/16/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 6316 -- Clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368). LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 4/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6318 -- Provide Federal support for State defense forces. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6321 -- Provide additional dental care for dependents of members of the uniformed services. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6331 -- Authorize the Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, and other subversion. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6357 -- Restore the traditional relationship between active duty pay and retired pay for members of the uniformed services. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6418 -- Amend section 3853 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide for retention in an active status of certain members of the Army Reserve. DORN (R N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6426 -- Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for construction of a demonstration plant for the production of ferrromanganese from waste steel mill slags and low-grade ores. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/15/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6428 -- Amend title 14, U. S. C., in order to correct certain inequities in the computation of service in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/15/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6483 -- Authorize Secretary of the Navy to construct 100 nuclear-powered attack submarine vessels. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 4/16/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 1694 -- Extend existing authority to provide hospital and medical care for veterans who are U. S. citizens temporarily residing abroad to include those with peacetime service-incurred disabilities. HILL (D Ala.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 4/15/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 6319 -- Amend chapter 55 of title 38, U. S. C., to establish safeguards re the accumulation and final disposition of certain benefits in case of incompetent veterans. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 4/13/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6332 -- Increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/13/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6354 -- Amend sections 522 and 545 of title 38, U. S. C., to increase the income limitations applicable to payment of pension for non-service-connected disability or death to \$2,000 and \$3,300. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6363 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for lump-sum payments to certain beneficiaries under such act. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6379 -- Amend chapter 35 of title 38, U. S. C., to make the definitions of World War I and World War II, for purposes of war orphans' educational assistance, conform to those applicable to compensation for a service-connected disability or death. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6380 -- Extend existing authority to provide hospital and medical care for veterans who are U. S. citizens temporarily residing abroad to include those with peacetime service-incurred disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6394 -- Provide death compensation on behalf of widows and children of severely disabled veterans. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) -- 4/14/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6432 -- Modernize the pension programs for certain veterans and their dependents. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/15/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6463 -- Provide educational assistance for the children of service men and women who suffer death from a service-connected disability arising out of active military service during the period beginning on February 1, 1955, and ending on June 30, 1963. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 4/16/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6464 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces between January 31, 1955 and July 1, 1963. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 4/16/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S 1727 -- Suspend requirement for the performance of annual labor on mining claims heretofore located for development and production of fissionable source material. CARROLL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 4/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 90 -- Provide for construction of an additional museum of atomic energy by the Atomic Energy Commission for the housing of exhibits and the dissemination of information concerning atomic energy and its peacetime uses. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 4/13/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 6288 -- Establish a National Order of Science to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in science and engineering. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 6298 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to provide financial assistance to educational institutions for development of teaching facilities in the field of oceanography, and to provide fellowships for graduate study in such field. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/13/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 6299 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/13/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 6388 -- Establish a program of financial assistance to promote the construction of science buildings and development of related equipment and facilities of colleges and universities in the U. S. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/14/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

HR 6314 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the song "Dixie", composed by Daniel Decatur Emmett. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6423 -- Designate first Monday in Fire Prevention Week as National Firemen's Day. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 338 -- Declare Good Friday in each year to be a legal holiday. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/14/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 340 -- Request President to proclaim the month of August 15, 1959, to September 15, 1959, inclusive, as National Allergy Month. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 343 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning on the third Monday in October of each year as Patriotic Education Week. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N. J.) -- 4/16/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 346 -- Provide for establishment of the New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the State of New Jersey. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 4/16/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S 1683 -- Amend Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the U. S. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/15/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 20 -- Extend greetings to Hon. Harry S. Truman on the 75th anniversary of his birth May 8, 1959. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 4/13/59 -- Agreed.

S Con Res 22 -- Print additional copies of certain hearings on transportation problems in Maryland, Virginia, and the Washington metropolitan area. HENNING (D Mo.) -- 4/15/59 -- Placed on Calendar.

S Res 102 -- Direct the Committee on Rules and Administration to report a pay and classification system for employees of Senators. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Carroll (D Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 4/15/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

HR 6289 -- Require public financial reports from Members of Congress, certain civil and military officers, and select employees of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and related departments and agencies. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/13/59 -- Rules.

HR 6390 -- Prevent discrimination in any public or semipublic place or by any public or semipublic transportation against members of the Armed Forces because of race, color, or creed. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 4/14/59 -- Judiciary.

HR 6435 -- Amend section 105 of Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, re disposition upon the death of a Member of the House of Representatives of amounts held for him in the trust fund account in the office of the Sergeant of Arms, and of other amounts due such Member. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 4/15/59 -- House Administration.

H J Res 337 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. reserving to the States exclusive control over public schools. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 4/14/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 344 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/16/59 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 112 -- Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Cold War Strategy. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/16/59 -- Rules.

H Res 236 -- Consider HR 1321. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 4/13/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 237 -- Consider HR 2228. DELANEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 238 -- Consider HR 4601. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 4/13/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 239 -- Consider H J Res 254. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 4/13/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 240 -- Consider S 1096. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 4/13/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 243 -- Print as a House document with illustrations, the proceedings in connection with the dedication ceremonies of the Robert A. Taft Memorial on April 14, 1959. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agreed.

H Res 245 -- Re construction at military installations. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 4/15/59 -- Calendar.

H Res 244 -- Re U. S. A. v. Richard A. Mack and Thurman A. Whiteside. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/15/59 -- Agreed.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 1671 -- Provide a flexible rate of interest for Government financing under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 1673 -- Amend section 201 (a) (4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481) (a) (4) with respect to the powers and duties of the Administrator of General Services as to representations in original and appellate judicial proceedings. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 4/15/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 6292 -- Authorize the acceptance by the Government of gifts to be used to reduce the public debt. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6293 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing the public debt by providing that certain receipts from sale of capital assets of the Government be used for such purpose. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6304 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Government Operations.

HR 6346 -- Provide that Federal expenditures not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war, national disaster, emergency, or economic depression, and provide for retirement of the public debt. HULL (D Mo.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6348 -- Provide a practical means of reducing the national debt by designating the obligations to be retired by certain payments received by the U. S. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 339 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain built vessels. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 4/15/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H J Res 341 -- Similar to H J Res 339. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 4/15/59.

H J Res 342 -- Similar to H J Res 339. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/15/59.

H J Res 345 -- Similar to H J Res 339. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) (by request) -- 4/16/59.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 1658 -- Amend D. C. Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to provide more liberal deductions for medical expenses of individuals who have attained the age of 65. BEALL (R Md.) -- 4/13/59 -- District of Columbia.

S 1681 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for D. C. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/15/59 -- District of Columbia.

S 1688 -- Authorize American Society of International Law to use certain real estate in D. C. as the national headquarters of such society. BEALL (R Md.) -- 4/15/59 -- District of Columbia.

S 1690 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1733, P. L. 85-923) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the lower Brule Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. MUNDT (R S. D.), Case, (R S. D.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1691 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1766, P. L. 85-916) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. MUNDT (R S. D.) (Case (R S. D.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1692 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1762, P. L. 85-915) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. MUNDT (R S. D.) (Case (R S. D.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

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Bills - 4

- S 1715 -- Grant minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1717 -- Authorize assumption by various States of civil or criminal jurisdiction over cases arising on Indian reservations with consent of the tribe involved; permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to the States. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 6301 -- Amend act of April 10, 1924, to provide a refund to retail dealers for taxes paid the District of Columbia on motor-vehicle fuels lost due to evaporation and shrinkage. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 4/13/59 -- District of Columbia.
HR 6302 -- Amend section 66 of act entitled "An act to provide for organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889 (District of Columbia Code, sec. 39-805), re compensation of certain civilian employees of D. C. National Guard. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 4/13/59 -- District of Columbia.
HR 6378 -- Authorize American Society of International Law to use certain real estate in D. C. as the national headquarters of such society. SMITH (D Va.) -- 4/14/59 -- District of Columbia.
HR 6413 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1762, P. L. 85-915), concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6433 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6454 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of the American War Mothers, Inc. ALEXANDER (D N. C.) -- 4/16/59 -- District of Columbia.
HR 6456 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1773, P. L. 85-923), concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on Lower Brule Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6476 -- Authorize assumption by various States of civil or criminal jurisdiction over cases arising on Indian reservations with consent of the tribe involved; permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to the States. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 1661 -- Include U. S. Commissioners and certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Post Office Department, the General Services Administration, and Federal probation officers within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the U. S. C. re assaults and homicides. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Judiciary.
S 1677 -- Provide for incorporation of the National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 76 years old. PASTORE (D R. I.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.
S 1721 -- Amend section 3731 of title 18, U. S. C., re appeals by the U. S. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 4/17/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6322 -- Amend title 9 of U. S. C. to provide for correction of defects and omissions in its regulations of arbitration; provide judicial review of questions of law arising in arbitration proceedings. RAY (R N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Judiciary.
HR 6351 -- Revise section 3054, title 18, U. S. C., concerning enforcement of certain provisions of such code. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.
HR 6420 -- Provide for incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 76 years old. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 4/15/59 -- Judiciary.
HR 6475 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the U. S. C. for defense of suits against Federal employees arising from operation of motor vehicles in employment. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/16/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 1662 -- Establish Arkansas Post National Park, Ark. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1663 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property in State of N. D. to City of Bismarck, N. D. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1664 -- Provide for construction of a dam and reservoir on the Little Missouri River in State of N. D. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/13/59 -- Public Works.
S 1665 -- Provide for construction of a dam and reservoir on Green River in State of N. D. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/13/59 -- Public Works.
S 1670 -- Provide for granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands in State of Alaska. GRUENING (D Alaska) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1678 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 1713 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to modify works of the Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/16/59 -- Public Works.

- S 1714 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 4/17/59 -- Public Works.

- S 1723 -- Amend act providing for leasing of coal lands in Alaska in order to increase acreage limitation in such act. BARLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 4/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S Res 101 -- Oppose release at present time of any part of any Government inventory of copper. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N. M.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), McNamara (D Mich.), Moss (D Utah), Chavez (D N. M.) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 6290 -- Consolidate, revise, and reenact the public land townsite laws. ASPINWALL (D Colo.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6291 -- Clarify and Classify certain tungsten basic materials. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 6297 -- Authorize establishment of Indiana Dunes National Monument. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6303 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BUCKLEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6309 -- Amend section 46 title 18, U. S. C., re transportation of water hyacinths and seeds. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/13/59 -- Judiciary.

- HR 6320 -- Define interest of local public agencies in water reservoirs constructed by Government which have been financed partially by such agencies. POAGE (D Texas) -- 4/13/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6328 -- Provide for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/13/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6329 -- Set aside permanently certain land in McKinley County, N. M. for use of Navajo Tribe of Indians. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6330 -- Provide that no memorial be placed on Federal property (other than within U. S. Capitol buildings) in the National Capital region until 50 years shall have elapsed from event or date of death of the person which the memorial is intended to commemorate. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/13/59 -- House Administration.

- HR 6350 -- Authorize conveyance to city of New York of certain lands located in said city for park and recreational purposes. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6358 -- Amend act of December 18, 1942 (re research for utilization of coal), to authorize Secretary of Interior to make a certain contract or contracts for research and make certain grants to State of Pennsylvania. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6359 -- Grant consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/14/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

- HR 6361 -- Similar to HR 6303. DOLLINGER (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59.

- HR 6365 -- Similar to HR 6303. HEALEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59.

- HR 6371 -- Provide for a review of reports on the project for Narraguagus River, Maine. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/14/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6372 -- Provide a preliminary examination and survey of Calf Island, Maine, in interest of navigation. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/14/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6373 -- Similar to HR 6290. PEOST (D Idaho) -- 4/14/59.

- HR 6381 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U. S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 4/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6396 -- Encourage development of basic water resources of the U. S. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/14/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6409 -- Similar to HR 6303. ANFUZO (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6414 -- Similar to HR 6303. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6416 -- Similar to HR 6303. DELANEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6419 -- Similar to HR 6303. FARBECK (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6424 -- Similar to HR 6303. KELLY (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6425 -- Similar to HR 6303. KEOUGH (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6430 -- Provide for granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands in State of Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6437 -- Similar to HR 6303. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6438 -- Similar to HR 6303. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6439 -- Similar to HR 6303. ROONEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59.

- HR 6457 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of Federal Government. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 4/16/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 6465 -- Similar to HR 6303. FARBECK (D N. Y.) -- 4/16/59.

- HR 6466 -- Similar to HR 6303. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 4/16/59.

- HR 6473 -- Similar to HR 6303. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 4/16/59.

- HR 6479 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U. S. to village of Highland Falls, N. Y. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 4/16/59 -- Armed Services.

- HR 6480 -- Similar to HR 6303. TAYLOR (R N. Y.) -- 4/16/59.

- HR 6484 -- Similar to HR 6303. ZELENKO (D N. Y.) -- 4/16/59.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE
HOUSE

- HR 6300 -- Preserve the rates of basic compensation of wage board employees in certain cases involving reductions in rates of basic compensation. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6305 -- Make Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956 applicable to certain persons who retired under automatic separation provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act prior to enactment of such amendments. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6307 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6308 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6310 -- Provide for investment of the Civil Service retirement and disability fund. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6311 -- Amend title 13 of the U. S. C., re census, to grant preference in the employment of additional personnel for conduct of the respective censuses to those employees separated from Government service in reductions in force. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6312 -- Preserve rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees transferred from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6313 -- Similar to HR 6300. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 4/13/59.
- HR 6362 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to facilitate collection of fees by attorneys representing claimants under such act. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6370 -- Provide for absence from duty by civilian officers and employees of the Government on certain days. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6395 -- Provide for reclassification of certain distribution clerks at airport mail facilities. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 4/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6412 -- Amend Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to grant certain increases in compensation to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 4/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6421 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in the Federal Government. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1666 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to include within the definition of a small business concern certain agricultural enterprises. LANGER (R N. D.), Young (R N. D.) -- 4/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1709 -- Amend section 210(a) and section 210a(b) of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act to deny the granting of temporary operating authority to render common or contract passenger service by motor vehicle if absence of service results from a strike. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1710 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide employee protection in cases involving consolidations, mergers, and other similar situations of passenger motor carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1712 -- Extend application of the Motorboat Act of 1940 to certain possessions of the U. S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 6294 -- Amend section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6323 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act re number, term of office, and qualifications of members of Board, to abolish the Open Market Committee and transfer its functions to the Board, re qualification of directors of Federal Reserve banks. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 4/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6326 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that equal-time provisions not apply to news programs. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6352 -- Amend subdivision d of section 60 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 96d) to give the court authority on its own motion to reexamine attorney fees paid or to be paid in a bankruptcy proceeding. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6407 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/15/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6429 -- Provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/15/59 -- Banking and Currency.

- HR 6468 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of Interstate Commerce Act, to provide an incentive for construction and maintenance of an adequate national supply of freight cars. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6469 -- Amend section 1 (15) of the Interstate Commerce Act, to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency or threatened emergency. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6470 -- Amend part III of Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates or permits under certain conditions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6471 -- Amend sections 318 and 319 of Communications Act of 1934 to facilitate construction and operation of stations engaged solely in rebroadcasting signals of broadcasting stations. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1672 -- Recind action of the President imposing quotas on petroleum and petroleum products. COTTON (R N. H.), Aiken (R Vt.), Bridges (R N. H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Green (D R. I.), Pastore (D R. I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine) -- 4/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 1716 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit amounts paid for the institutional care of a disabled person to be deducted as a medical expense. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/17/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 6315 -- Liberalize tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. LIND-SAY (R N. Y.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6317 -- Amend section 4242 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6327 -- Amend chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain investments by dealers in real estate. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6356 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act not be subject to the income tax. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6366 -- Repeat the tax on transportation of persons. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6367 -- Amend Federal Alcohol Administration Act in order to amend the definition of the term "United States". HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6368 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place certain pumice stone on the free list. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6373 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. MCSEWEEN (D La.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6374 -- Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 to assist small business. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6375 -- Similar to HR 6373. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6376 -- Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain expenditures incurred in connection with measures submitted to the electorate be allowed as business deductions. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6382 -- Similar to HR 6374. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6383 -- Similar to HR 6374. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6384 -- Similar to HR 6374. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6385 -- Similar to HR 6374. QUIKE (R Minn.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6386 -- Similar to HR 6374. POBISON (R N. Y.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6387 -- Similar to HR 6374. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 4/14/59.
- HR 6389 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/14/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6411 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces be exempt from tax on transportation of persons. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 4/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6415 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide that cost of all medicine and drugs for taxpayer and his spouse, be included in computing medical expense deduction where such are 65 or over. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6459 -- Provide minimum initial tax relief for small business and for persons in small business. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6460 -- Provide that compensation of an individual for services performed while engaged in commerce, or as an officer or employee of the U. S., be subject to State and local income taxes only in the State and political subdivision in which such individual is domiciled. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6472 -- Re deduction for income tax purposes of contributions to charitable organizations whose sole purpose is making distributions to other charitable organizations, contributions to which by individuals are deductible within the 30 percent limitation of adjusted gross income. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6474 -- Similar to HR 6315. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/16/59.
- HR 6477 -- Reduce rate of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells from 27-1/2 percent to 15 percent. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6478 -- Reimpose Excess Profit Tax Act of 1950 effective for taxable years ending after June 30, 1959 and beginning before July 1, 1961. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6482 -- Re credits against the unemployment tax in case of merged corporations. UTT (R Calif.) -- 4/16/59 -- Ways and Means.

Around The Capitol

BUDGET DEBATE

Republican spokesmen April 20 stressed the need to ward off inflation by balancing the Federal budget and rejecting pump-priming legislation. The speakers were Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), head of the Senate GOP Policy Committee and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee.

Anderson told the annual meeting of the Associated Press the Nation could not have "an enduring bright economic future with inflation." He reiterated the Administration's estimates of \$77.1 billion in Government receipts in fiscal 1960 despite a March prediction by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of only \$75.8 billion in income. (Weekly Report p. 481)

Bridges assailed the "something for nothing" theory that led to inflation "via deficit financing." April 21 he released a tabulation by Budget Director Maurice H. Stans of "major threats" to the fiscal 1960 budget which showed a possible deficit of \$3 billion instead of the \$100 million surplus projected by the Administration. The "threats" included Democratic-sponsored bills on housing, education, veterans loans and pensions, airports, depressed areas and retirement funds. Stans' analysis also theorized a failure to enact legislation raising postal rates and taxes on motor fuels and airway users. (Weekly Report p. 99)

GOP Congressional leaders, after an April 22 legislative meeting with President Eisenhower, reported considerable citizen interest in holding down Federal spending. House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) added to Stans' list of undesirable spending measures a bill (HR 3610) to double Federal grants for sewage treatment plants. (Weekly Report p. 553)

CONSUMER PRICES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics April 21 reported the consumer price index during March remained at 123.7 percent of the 1947-49 average, completing the longest period of relative price stability on record. The index did not fluctuate by more than two points in nine months, the agency said, and currently it stood two-tenths of 1 percent below the all-time high of 123.9 percent reached in July 1958 and again in November 1958.

An April 21 Commerce Department report said the Nation's total output reached a record rate of \$465 billion yearly in the first quarter of 1959, an increase of 2.5 percent over the 1958 gross national product level.

In a separate report, the Agricultural Marketing Service April 21 predicted there would be a \$1 billion decline in net farm income in 1959. The 1958 level, the highest since 1953, was \$13.1 billion. The decline, however, would leave returns still considerably higher than the 1957 net farm income level of \$10.8 billion. The AMS said these factors would cause the income cutback: prospective increases in farm production costs and the scheduled reduction in Government payments under the soil bank land retirement program.

COPPER STOCKPILE

The Senate April 17, by voice vote, adopted S Res 101, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that sale of 128,000 short tons of Government-owned copper would do "incalculable damage to the national security and the economic well-being of the Nation."

The resolution was introduced by Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and 18 other Western Senators in response to reports that the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which administers Government stockpiles, was "actively reviewing" the copper situation because stores of the metal exceeded defense requirements.

The Senate Interior Committee, in its report on S Res 101 (S Rept 191), said that in the three weeks since the rumors of the copper sale were first noted, the copper price on the London Metal Exchange had declined by 3.5 cents a pound.

OCDM Administrator Leo Hoegh April 17 issued a statement declaring that whenever OCDM disposed of any stockpile surplus, it would "exercise great care that our actions do not disrupt the market or adversely affect the industry involved."

He declined to rule out completely the future sale of surplus copper, however, adding that if such a determination were made, the program would be started at a rate not to exceed 5,000 tons per month and would be subject to continual review.

HAYS NAMED TO TVA

The White House April 22 said President Eisenhower would nominate former Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark. 1943-59) as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors. Hays will be appointed to fill out the term of Frank J. Welch, also a Democrat, who resigned Feb. 20. The term is due to expire May 18, 1960. (For Hays' election defeat, 1958 Almanac p. 726)

SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Supreme Court April 20, in the Garmon case, barred state courts from awarding damages to an interstate business that suffered losses as a result of peaceful picketing by a union.

Four of the justices agreed with Justice Felix Frankfurter that state courts had no power to grant damages for any activity protected or prohibited by Federal law, except where there was violence. Frankfurter, in applying the doctrine of Federal preemption, held that the states could not assert jurisdiction over labor disputes already under Federal regulation or "potentially subject to Federal regulation." Frankfurter said Congress, in creating the National Labor Relations Board, had indicated generally an intention to preempt the field of labor disputes involving interstate business, to the exclusion of the states. Frankfurter ruled, however, that where there was violence, the states had such a "compelling" interest in preserving order that they might take jurisdiction. The other four justices concurred on narrower grounds.

CASTRO, NIXON, FULBRIGHT HIGHLIGHT EDITORS' MEETING

Cuban affairs, a question-answer review of U.S. domestic and foreign policy by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, advice on the U.S. role in world affairs from Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and an examination of the political parties were some of the highlights of the three-day meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors April 16-18 in Washington, D.C.

Fulbright told an April 16 luncheon meeting that "we live in an age of revolution without parallel or precedent ...the Communists did not start this revolution. They are...the 'scavengers of revolutions'".

The "real national interests" of the U.S., he said, "dictate that we do what we can...to protect the 20th-century revolution in non-Communist Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America from the Communist scavengers. Our interests require that this revolution be given a chance to develop along constructive lines." He said, "We are going to have to pay more attention to the foreign policy implications of what we have always heretofore regarded as purely domestic decisions."

As for his own role, Fulbright said "the Senate is very well equipped to deal with the longer-range, more basic questions (rather than day-to-day operations). It is to these questions that I intend to devote most of my attention as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee."

• **Political Session** -- A "smoke-filled room" session was held April 16 with these participants: Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler, Republican National Committee Chairman Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.).

Mansfield and Goldwater attempted to define the "essential difference" between the two parties. Mansfield said it was in their positions on such issues as unemployment, farm aid, depressed areas and "the responsible attitude of the Democratic party when the Republican party is in power." Goldwater said, "Mike feels that the only way to solve the people's problems is to spend the Government's money. That is the major difference. We feel that the free enterprise system can solve the problems."

The attitude of the parties regarding the South was discussed by Butler and Morton. The new GOP leader said that "as a political realist" he did not expect an intensive Republican drive for Southern votes but rather "spot" campaigns. Butler said the Democratic platform in 1960 would back school desegregation and oppose "massive resistance" and that Southerners who could not go along with this would have to find political refuge elsewhere.

Both Fulbright in his speech and Mansfield on the panel defended Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) against recent criticism of his leadership. Muskie did not "associate" himself with this criticism but he said he would like to see more Democratic Senate caucuses to allow more participation in policy formation by the younger Democrats in the Senate. (For background, Weekly Report p. 549)

• **Johnson Proposal** -- In a speech at a dinner given by the Women's National Press Club, Johnson April 16 proposed creation of an international university in Hawaii "as a meeting place for the intellectuals of the East and

the West...(a place where) the great teachers of Asia could impart their learning to students of the West."

The Asian-Western theme also was struck by Philippine Ambassador Carlos Romulo who said that Americans must recognize the "truth" that non-white people in the world vastly outnumbered whites, that they had a history and a culture equal to that of the West and that their current surge toward independence was valid and should be encouraged by the West.

• **Castro** -- Fidel Castro, prime minister of Cuba, made his first U.S. appearance before the editors April 17. Stressing the resort attractions and "happy people" of Cuba, he urged Americans, "Go. You will have a good time and at the same time you help our country." He said he did not come to the U.S. for money but for understanding. He made these points:

His regime was not Communist-dominated.

He intended to live up to international agreements made by Cuba.

He believed strongly in democracy and free people.

He had restored all Cuban freedoms except habeas corpus, which he intended to restore within a few weeks.

He hoped to hold free elections in the near future. (Later he said this might not be for four years.)

He desired an agrarian reform. His country would "expropriate legally" uncultivated or badly cultivated lands for use by peasants. This would create an internal market and help put 700,000 unemployed to work.

He was against the intervention of one country in the affairs of another but "our door is open for all the political exiles."

• **Nixon** -- The editors' meeting closed with a dinner April 18 at which Vice President Nixon answered a variety of questions from the audience. He said:

The U.S. must take the leadership in seeking peace. He expected frank discussions when he went to Moscow in July. He predicted a "long hard road" in reaching agreement with the Russians but said there were "some areas now where we could have a rule of law and not of force."

The U.S. and the free world had and would continue to have in the "foreseeable future" the military strength to avoid a situation in which the Russians could "blackmail us."

The newly-appointed Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, was "eminently qualified." (See p. 563)

In reference to Castro's remarks, "each country must be assured the right to develop its political life free from outside intervention."

The Republicans were fortunate to have a man like New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller who could win election in 1958 against a strong Democratic tide and demonstrate ability in handling difficult state problems.

Since he had supported a two-term limitation for the Presidency, "it would be inconsistent" for him to run for a third term as Vice President.

"This is not the time for a decision" as to whether he would be a candidate for President.

Progress, avoiding extremes, should be sought in the area of racial integration. The Administration should not and never had sought immediate total racial integration.

The Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill needed further amendment, specifically to outlaw "blackmail picketing" and to strengthen the boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. (See p. 563)

Committee Roundup

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Congressional committees, continuing hearings on the Administration's proposed \$3.9 billion Mutual Security Program, received testimony pointing up both the positive and negative aspects of United States foreign aid. (Weekly Report p. 552)

President Eisenhower won an important round in his requests for foreign aid when the Senate Appropriations Committee April 17, by a 15-10 vote, recommended a \$200 million fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriation for the Development Loan Fund. The recommendation was included in the Committee's April 18 report on the fiscal 1959 Second Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 5916 -- S Rept 207). The President had requested \$225 million, but the House March 24, in passing HR 5916, voted only \$100 million. (Weekly Report p. 458)

In the House Ex-Gov. W. Averell Harriman of New York (D), who directed the Mutual Security Program in 1951-53, April 16 told the Foreign Affairs Committee foreign aid should be planned over a four- or five-year period, similar to the Marshall Plan for Europe. He said there were "a number of industrial countries who would follow our lead in an international approach" to investment in underdeveloped countries. While he generally supported the program, Harriman said a recent trip to India and Pakistan showed that U.S. military aid to Pakistan had set off an arms race between the two countries. He said the U.S. should concentrate on helping the two nations solve their outstanding problems, and then agree on a common defense program.

Harriman also said U.S. policy toward Communist China was in some ways unrealistic and that "there is no doubt in my mind that Red China is there as the permanent government and some day we will have to face the fact...."

Encouraging appraisals came from Charles B. Warden, head of the International Cooperation Administration's Investment Guaranties Division, and Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson. Warden April 17 told the Committee, "For the first time in years, company after company, large or small, is investigating and planning foreign operations...." Robertson April 21 testified that non-Communist countries were steadily improving their ability to withstand threats and "the situation is a marked improvement over that prevailing several years ago."

The program was criticized for its "give-away philosophy" by spokesmen for the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee. The committee's chairman, Walter Harnischfeger of Milwaukee, Wis., and its national director, retired Army Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers of Washington, recommended limiting military aid only to countries "actually unable to survive without our help."

Also in the House, Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.) in an April 20 floor speech said Congress should reshape the foreign aid program, but vote the full amount. He proposed de-emphasis of the anti-Communist aspects of the program and new standards for countries receiving aid. Bowles was U.S. Ambassador to India during the Truman Administration.

In the Senate, Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy W. Henderson, in April 16 testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee's State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subcommittee, said his department's biggest need was for adequate funds to finance additional foreign language training of overseas personnel. He endorsed a bill (S 1243) giving the State Department authority to establish proficiency standards for such training.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 15 -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported a bill (S 455 -- S Rept 188) to provide for appointment of an Assistant for International Cultural Relations in the State Department, to coordinate exchange programs and to evaluate U.S. cultural activities so they might be upgraded as an important part of foreign policy objectives.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- April 17 reported an amended resolution (S Res 96 -- S Rept 206) to express the Senate's support of United States efforts to continue negotiations for an international agreement on suspension of nuclear weapons tests. The resolution, introduced March 26 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), also recorded Senate endorsement of "the principle that an adequate inspection and control system must be part of any such international agreement," and requested the President to submit the resolution to the Soviet Government, "so the desire of the American people...will be known and be made clear."

The report said the resolution met with the approval of the State Department and Atomic Energy Commission. Language modifications suggested by the two agencies were agreed to by the Committee. (Weekly Report p. 544)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 20 -- The White House released an April 13 letter from President Eisenhower to Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev urging his acceptance of a proposed nuclear weapons test suspension plan so the Geneva talks would not fail. The President said if Russia was unwilling to withdraw its veto on the "fact-finding activities of the control system," progress still could be made if there were agreement on test suspension in the atmosphere to a height of fifty kilometers (about 30 miles). (For text, see p. 571)

MALLORY RULE

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- April 21 approved a bill (HR 4957) to reverse the effect of the Supreme Court's June 24, 1957 decision in the Mallory case. The bill provided that a confession obtained from a suspect in a Federal criminal case during the period between arrest and arraignment could not be ruled inadmissible in court solely because of delay in arraignment of the suspect. The bill also provided that confessions made to police would be admissible as Federal court evidence only if police, before questioning a suspect, advised him that he was not required to make a statement and that what he said might be used against him. (Weekly Report p. 415; 1958 Almanac p. 295)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. **ACTION** -- April 16 reported a bill (S 690 -- S Rept 193) to establish a new Federal agency within the Department of Agriculture, to be called the Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration. The agency would be given broad powers "to coordinate and expedite efforts" to develop new uses for farm products, new crops to be grown in place of surplus commodities and additional means of disposing of surplus commodities in Government inventory. The measure was identical to a bill passed by the Senate in 1958 by an 81-0 roll-call vote. (For detailed listing of provisions and 1958 action, 1958 Almanac p. 275)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 17 -- Provisions similar to those of S 690 were included in a new three-point general farm bill (S 1722) introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.). The Capehart bill, in addition to establishing the new ARIA, would provide for a five-year, \$1-billion annual acreage storage program that would pay farmers \$25 per acre to take out of production some of their land that had been devoted to crops in surplus. The measure also would restrict the sale of Government surplus commodities on the domestic market by requiring that they be sold at 100 percent of parity.

April 20 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in testimony before the Senate Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee, said "creation of an independent agency to conduct research on new uses (of farm products) would parallel and duplicate an already well-organized and well-established program," under the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, which "is fully capable of carrying out any expanded research program the Congress may authorize." Benson, in an April 23 news conference, said he had not yet studied the provisions of the Capehart bill. Benson also said in regard to new wheat legislation, that he would prefer to have no legislation at all rather than the "stop-gap" measures under consideration by Congress.

NAVY INFORMATION POLICY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the Navy Department's refusal to give Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) a survey report on the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., and to give the Office of the Comptroller General a report on procurement activities of the Military Sea Transportation Service. (Weekly Report p. 535)

TESTIMONY -- April 20 -- Lankford, in a prepared statement, said he needed to know results of the survey because many of his constituents had been affected by reductions in the Gun Factory's labor force.

Fred A. Bantz, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Material, said he rejected Lankford's request because the report "was purely internal and wholly advisory in character...and contained more recommendations than facts." Bantz said the Navy rarely withheld a document from Congress and "in no case have we withheld facts requested."

April 21 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell said that until recently, Navy cooperation in providing the General Accounting Office with information was generally satisfactory. But this had changed, he said, under a new Navy policy that would restrict information on internal studies and surveys the Navy undertakes on its own.

Vice Admiral E.W. Clexton of the Office of Naval Material said the Navy strove to do its own "housecleaning." Clexton said all reports were now written so that opinions and recommendations were separate from the factual material, so that the latter could be detached easily for GAO examination.

April 23 -- Secretary of Navy Thomas S. Gates Jr., said the Navy refused to disclose only the personal opinions and recommendations of subordinate officials contained in the reports. Navy officials, Gates said, "must have an opportunity not only to obtain...candid advice, but also to evaluate it properly without undue interference in the decision-making process."

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS

Senate committees approved the nominations of Mrs. Clare Booth Luce April 23 as ambassador to Brazil and Potter Stewart April 20 as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Action on another nomination, that of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce, was delayed. The details:

MRS. LUCE -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 23 voted 16-1 to approve her nomination. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), the lone dissenter, said he would make a floor fight against confirmation.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) April 16 accused Morse and Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of using "the same tactics they accused" the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57) of using in their questioning of Mrs. Luce. (Weekly Report p. 552)

STEWART -- The Senate Judiciary Committee April 20 voted 12-3 to confirm Stewart's nomination to the Supreme Court. The opposition votes were cast by Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.). Stewart, who has been serving under recess appointment since Oct. 7, 1958, had two days of hearings before the Committee. (Weekly Report p. 552)

STRAUSS -- Appointed Nov. 13, 1958, Strauss made his third appearance before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 23. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), who denied the Committee was delaying Strauss's confirmation, said he might be recalled for additional testimony after witnesses opposing his confirmation had been heard. (Weekly Report p. 552)

Bills Reported

The following bills previously approved by Congressional committees have now been reported (for earlier CQ stories, see pages noted):

S 44 (San Luis reclamation project), reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 8 (S Rept 154). (Weekly Report p. 476)

HR 3460 (TVA revenue bonds), reported by House Public Works Committee April 14 (H Rept 271). (Weekly Report p. 424)

S 1120 (Federal Reserve Banks), reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 17 (S Rept 195). (Weekly Report p. 553)

S 1062 (bank mergers), reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 17 (S Rept 196). (Weekly Report p. 553)

NON-RESIDENT TAXES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 15-16 on proposals (S J Res 29, 67) to prohibit state taxation of income of non-residents. The resolutions would affect persons who live in one state but work in another.

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Acting Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) said in an opening statement that "governments which resort to the policy of shaking down anyone whom they can legally reach, irrespective of the services rendered to these taxpayers, are breaking down public confidence in the fairness of our tax laws."

Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut (D) said in a prepared statement that in 1958 New York State "unjustly" collected \$8.3 million in income tax from Connecticut residents, and Massachusetts "exacted an estimated \$500,000 more." He said continual pleas for equity had brought from New York and Massachusetts the reply, "Enact a personal income tax of your own and we will allow your residents proportional tax credits on a reciprocal basis." Ribicoff said this infringed on his state's right to decide its own tax policies, and urged legislation to eliminate "this unwarranted and unfair reaching by one state into the pockets of citizens of a neighboring state."

Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey (D) said he was aware that steadily changing conditions made any inflexible tax arrangement unrealistic, but that he would endorse a provision, by Congressional action, which would control the "legal uniform standards to be met by state legislation" taxing non-residents.

April 16 -- Taxation and Finance Commissioner Joseph H. Murphy of New York, appearing as Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's spokesman, said exemption of non-residents from tax on income earned in a state "would represent a flagrant discrimination against the resident taxpayer who would be paying in full for the many services and functions enjoyed by the non-resident."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said Rockefeller had told him he was "eminently desirous" of working out the problem at the state level.

Gov. Wesley Powell of New Hampshire (R), together with his state's GOP Sens. Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton, urged an outright constitutional ban on such taxes.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On secrecy in Government and the "freedom of information" bill (S 186) introduced Jan. 12 by Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.). (Weekly Report p. 535)

TESTIMONY -- April 17 -- Hennings, in opening remarks, said S 186 would amend the public information section of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 to "prevent further misuse of that statute as authority to withhold information from the public." S 186 would require Federal agencies to publish statements on their organization, rules and general methods of procedure, including rules relating to public release of information, and to make public "every individual vote and official act of an agency." The bill would provide that no order or opinion of an agency would be "valid or effective until it has been published or made available for public inspection." The bill would not cover information involving

national security, information specifically exempt by statute from disclosure or information whose release would be an invasion of personal privacy. Hennings said he was "proud" that a related measure he introduced in the 85th Congress had become law (PL 619, 85th Congress). It barred the Executive Branch from withholding information from the public on the basis of a 1789 "housekeeping" statute. (1958 Almanac p. 241)

The managing editor of the Indianapolis News, Eugene S. Pulliam, son of publisher Eugene C. Pulliam, in a prepared statement filed with the Subcommittee said he did not think "the public's right to know extends to an invasion of privacy. But...the public is entitled to know whether its agencies are checking to see whether public funds are being expended honestly." Pulliam said, however, that if Congress believed "that access to public spending and public records is necessary" then Congress "must get into this battle with clean hands." Many people were suspicious, Pulliam said, that Congress also was "guilty of hiding public information." He suggested Members make public their "private business agreements and interests" and also cited the secrecy surrounding Congressional payrolls, spending of public funds by Congressmen traveling abroad and testimony taken in closed-door hearings. (Weekly Report p. 536)

James S. Pope, executive director of the Louisville Courier Journal, called for "an accelerated and continuing attack" on the withholding of information by Government officials. He said information often was suppressed to protect "an intense personal interest" rather than the public interest. Pope, who said he was authorized to speak for the Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn., supported the "unassailable purpose" of S 186 to restate the intent of "a law that has been grossly misinterpreted in the Executive Department." The measure also was endorsed by Dean Earl English of the Missouri School of Journalism and Edward Moss Williams, Missouri University Freedom of Information Center director. English said newsmen, in their efforts to obtain information for publication, were encountering increasing restrictions at all levels of government.

AUTO FINANCING

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee April 15-16 held its second round of hearings on financing activities of automobile manufacturers and on bills (S 838, 839) to prohibit the manufacturers from financing the sale of their products or selling auto insurance. (Weekly Report p. 363)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division (1938-43), said that, in his view, the relationship between General Motors and its auto financing subsidiary, General Motors Acceptance Corp. (GMAC) "violates every principle and policy" embodied in the Sherman Anti-Trust and Clayton Acts. He said he could not "emphasize too strongly" that the proposed legislation would not affect GMAC's efficiency, but would permit broadening of its activities so as to finance all manufacturers' autos.

April 16 -- L. Walter Lundell, head of Universal C.I.T. Credit Corp. of New York endorsed the proposed legislation and said the monopoly aspects of auto financing outweighed the matter of consumer costs.

(For Committee Briefs see p. 572)

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLIES

Gerald D. Morgan, deputy assistant to the President, April 18 told a student delegation pressing for speedy desegregation of public schools "the President is just as anxious as you are to see an America where discrimination does not exist."

Some 26,000 young people from various parts of the country came to Washington in the Youth March for Integrated Schools. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was a featured speaker at the rally.

In a separate meeting April 16 and 17, the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington heard Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.) and Frank E. Moss (D Utah) endorse proposals to give the Attorney General power to file school desegregation suits on his own initiative.

RETAILERS' CONVENTION

Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) April 21 told the American Retail Federation at the conclusion of its three-day annual convention in Washington, D.C., that organized labor had presented strong arguments to Congress in favor of extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to retail employees.

He said the House Education and Labor Committee, of which he was a member, would soon consider some 25 different bills to amend the act by extending minimum wage requirements to millions of retail workers who had been exempt since the act was passed in 1938. He said there also were several proposals to increase the minimum wage from its present level of \$1 per hour to \$1.25 or \$1.50 per hour.

Landrum said the Committee would "cautiously consider any possible effect of upsetting the delicate wage structure presently extant in this country" and would carefully scrutinize legislation which might "accentuate the inflationary problem."

In urging businessmen to assume a more active role in politics and government, Landrum said that organized labor had not confined its activities to wage-hour legislation, but was effective in the formulation and passage of all major legislation. "No group," he warned, referring to business, "can long afford to desert and leave the political arena to other interests."

Landrum said the great influence currently being exercised by labor on Congress could be tied to "the active, intense interest on the part of labor in all governmental decision-making processes, on the one hand, and the passive, 'oh, well, what the hell' attitude of the average individual, on the other."

He said labor's dominance was inexcusable because business and professional interests and the unorganized voters of the U.S. outnumbered the forces of organized labor 3-1.

In an April 20 speech Lemuel R. Boulware, vice president of General Electric Co., urged the ARF to help correct misinformation about business and government and to do so with the same "high order of public service that has characterized business' other outstanding

contributions to the well-being of the public." He said businessmen should educate the public to the fact that it could not get something for nothing from the Government or from business, that there should be a distinction made between the needs and the wants of the public, that the free enterprise system was based on the freedom and the incentive of the individual to save, risk and compete, and that security could not be achieved by eliminating competition among individuals, businesses, industries and communities.

TOWNSEND INSURANCE PLAN

A bipartisan group of 18 Members of Congress, headed by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), April 8 met with representatives of the Townsend Plan for National Insurance to map out the strategy to be used in promoting the twin Townsend bills, HR 4000 and HR 4001, in Congress. Some of the 18 Members were themselves Townsend Plan executive committee members.

As outlined in the April 25 issue of the Townsend National Courier, the strategists agreed that a "direct approach" campaign would be most effective and directed that a letter be prepared and sent to all Members of Congress, inviting their support of the Townsend bills and suggesting that interested Members introduce bills of their own. The letter would be signed by the Townsend Plan's executive committee, consisting of 21 Members of the House. Commenting on this approach, the Courier stated: "The job...will be undertaken by the people who can exert the most influence -- the Members of Congress themselves."

On the theory Members of Congress would support Townsend Plan legislation once they fully understood it, the executive committee prepared a description of the plan to accompany the letter.

The plan, briefly outlined, would provide uniform benefit payments to all U.S. citizens over 60 years of age, to all totally and permanently disabled persons between 18 and 60 and to female heads of families with dependent children under 18. The amount of payments would be determined by the method of financing.

A Federal gross income tax of two percent would be levied on all monthly personal incomes over \$250 and on the gross receipts of companies and corporations. The taxes, to be paid monthly, would go into a special account in the Treasury. Each month administrative expenses would be deducted and the balance would be divided equally among the beneficiaries.

Following are the members of the Townsend executive committee: John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), George Rhodes (D Pa.), Ray Madden (D Ind.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), George Miller (D Calif.), Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), Toby Morris (D Okla.), James C. Oliver (D Maine), Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), Melvin Price (D Ill.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.), Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.), H.R. Gross (R Iowa), Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) and Russell Mack (R Wash.).

CQ Senate Votes 33 through 37.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Confirms Herter as Secretary of State by 93-0 Vote; Begins Voting on Amendments to Kennedy Labor Reform Bill

33. Nomination of Christian A. Herter as Secretary of State, to succeed John Foster Dulles. Confirmed 93-0 (D 60-0; R 33-0), April 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 563)

34. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to limit the bill to its anti-corruption provisions by striking out Title VI, containing Taft-Hartley Act amendments affecting union and employer collective bargaining rights and National Labor Relations Board powers and procedures. Rejected 27-67 (D 16-44; R 11-23), April 21, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 563)

35. S 1555. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute for Title VI the Administration's proposals for amending the Taft-

Hartley Act. Rejected 24-67 (D 2-56; R 22-11), April 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

36. S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to add to the bill a new section providing a "Bill of Rights," with criminal penalties, to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2), April 22, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

37. S 1555. Goldwater (R Ariz.) motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on McClellan's amendment. Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 45-45 tie (D 13-43; R 32-2), April 22, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion.

Vote No.	TOTAL					Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC					Vote No.	REPUBLICAN				
	33	34	35	36	37		33	34	35	36	37		33	34	35	36	37
Yea	93	27	24	47	45	Yea	60	16	2	15	13	Yea	33	11	22	32	32
Nay	0	67	67	46	45	Nay	0	44	56	44	43	Nay	0	23	11	2	2

							KEY								
							Y	Record Vote For (yea).	✓	Pained For.					
							‡	Announced For, CQ Poll For.	■	Announced Against (nay).					
							X	Pained Against.	-	Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.					
							?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.							
							33 34 35 36 37								
ALABAMA															
Hill	Y	N	N	N	N	N	NEVADA								
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Bible	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ALASKA							Canon	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Bridges	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
ARIZONA							NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Hayden	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Case	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
ARKANSAS							NEW JERSEY								
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO								
CALIFORNIA							Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Engle	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Chavez	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	NEW YORK								
COLORADO							Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Keating	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA								
CONNECTICUT							Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA								
DELAWARE							Langer	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Frear	‡	✓	?	?	?	N	Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MAINE								
FLORIDA							Hart	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Smathers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	MISSOURI								
GEORGIA							Humphrey	‡	-	X	-	-			
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA								
IDAHO							Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓			
Church	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
Dworsbak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MISSISSIPPI								
ILLINOIS							Hennings	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Douglas	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Symington	‡	X	-	N	N	N	N	
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MONTANA								
INDIANA							Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Hartke	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Murray	Y	N	N	N	X			
Capehart	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N	NEBRASKA								
PENNSYLVANIA							Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
							Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
RHODE ISLAND							ROHDE ISLAND								
MISSOURI							Green	‡	-	-	-	X			
WISCONSIN							Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N			
WEST VIRGINIA							Clark	Y	N	-	N	N			
WASHINGTON							Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
WYOMING							SOUTH CAROLINA								
ILLINOIS							Green	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
MISSOURI							Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
WEST VIRGINIA							Johnston	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
WYOMING							Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.***Committee Hearings**

- April 27 -- RENEGOTIATION ACT EXTENSION, House Ways and Means (to continue).
- April 28 -- HEALTH INSURANCE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Insurance Subc. (cont. from April 23).
- April 28, 29 -- TELEGRAPH COMPANY MERGERS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- May 4, 5 -- ALASKA TRANSPORTATION BILLS (S 1507, 1508, 1509), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- May 5-9 -- NUCLEAR RADIATION DANGERS, Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subc.
- May 7-8 -- ALASKA OMNIBUS BILL, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- May 11-13 -- SBA ADMINISTRATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT, House Small Business, Subc. 1.
- May 12 -- CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO GIVE STATES EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS (S J Res 32), Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subc. (to continue).
- May 12-15 (tentative) -- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN ATOMIC ENERGY, Joint Atomic Energy.

Other Events

- April 27-29 -- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S., 47th annual meeting, Washington, D.C. (continued from April 26)
- April 27-May 8 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, seminar for publishers, editors and chief news executives of newspapers under 50,000 circulation, Columbia, Mo.
- April 29 -- WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, Paris.
- May 4 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HOISERY WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York City.
- May 4 -- MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN THE ELECTRONIC TUBE AND RELATED INDUSTRIES, Labor Department hearings.
- May 4 -- UTILITY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 4, 5 -- COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, conference on India and the U.S., speeches by Vice President Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Washington, D.C.
- May 4, 5 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, 9th annual controllers conference, New Orleans.
- May 4-8 -- UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 5-8 -- SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, visit to U.S. as guest of President Eisenhower.
- May 7-9 -- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, second national conference, speeches by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, Washington.
- May 8 -- 75TH BIRTHDAY OF FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, Democratic dinners in several cities.

- May 8-10 -- AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 12th annual convention, Shoreham Hotel, Washington.
- May 8-19 -- U.S. WORLD TRADE FAIR, third annual fair, New York Coliseum.
- May 10-15 -- AVIATION WRITERS ASSN., annual convention, Washington, D.C.
- May 11 -- BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS, pre-summit conference begins, Geneva, Switzerland.
- May 11 -- KING BADOUIN OF BELGIUM, official state visit to U.S.
- May 11-14 -- INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 11-15 -- PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT MASONS' INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 13-15 -- NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS, annual convention, Washington.
- May 14-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, spring meeting of the board of directors, Washington, D.C.
- May 18-21 -- INSURANCE AGENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 18-23 -- INTERNATIONAL PLATE PRINTERS, DIE STAMPERS AND ENGRAVERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 20 -- NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami.
- May 21-22 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 43rd annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N.Y.
- May 22 -- INFORMAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, dedication of Francis Scott Key Memorial Auditorium, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
- May 22-27 -- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES, U.S. visit to discuss foreign and financial matters with President Eisenhower.
- May 24-29 -- SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Montreal.
- May 25 -- ALUMINUM WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 25-June 3 -- SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.
- May 26-28 -- AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN., 16th annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- June 1 -- UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York.
- June 1-5 -- INTER-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, second meeting sponsored by the Pan American Union and the Argentine Government, Buenos Aires.
- June 3-4 -- NATIONAL COAL ASSN., annual convention, address by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.).
- June 4 -- UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, San Francisco.
- June 5 -- ATLANTIC CONGRESS, London.

Presidential Poll

A cross-section of the Nation's editors, polled by Congressional Quarterly, said the strongest tickets the parties could nominate in 1960 were: Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the Republicans, Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) for the Democrats. Nixon had a 5-3 lead over Rockefeller in Presidential balloting, while Stevenson led Kennedy and Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) in the Democratic field. (Page 561)

Grants-in-Aid

President Eisenhower's pleas to the contrary, Federal aid to state and local governments hit a new high in fiscal 1958. Latest Treasury Department figures show that the Federal Government paid out \$4.9 billion to states and communities for such things as highways and national guard armories in fiscal 1958. The \$4.9 billion compared with an average annual expenditure of \$2.2 billion during the last four years of the Truman Administration. (Page 565)

Civil Rights

Enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has been stymied by adverse court decisions on the first two suits filed under the act. In Alabama, a Federal District Court judge has ruled the law does not empower the Justice Department to sue individual states for denial of Negro voting rights. In Georgia, another Federal judge has declared the key section of the law unconstitutional. An appeal from the first ruling will be argued May 1 before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The second decision will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. (Page 569)

Labor Debate

Substantial revision of the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill appeared likely April 24 as the Senate began its eighth day of debate on the bill. Attempts to strike out all Taft-Hartley Act amendments and to incorporate the President's Taft-Hartley proposals were rejected by wide margins. But a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans led by Sen. John L. McClellan won a 46-45 victory (the Vice President broke a tie) on putting McClellan's labor "bill of rights" into the bill. (Page 563)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Labor reform bill, page 584.

Herter Takes Office

Christian A. Herter became the Nation's 54th Secretary of State after the Senate, apparently intent on making up for the President's delay in naming Herter, waived its usual rules for a speedy confirmation. His ailing predecessor, John Foster Dulles, was sworn in as a special consultant on foreign policy in a brief hospital ceremony attended by the President. (Page 563)

Editors Meet

The Cuban revolution, the U.S. role in world affairs, a review of national and international policy by Vice President Nixon and a political free-for-all in a smoke-filled room were highlights of the annual meeting in Washington of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Nixon and Fidel Castro each separately submitted to questions from the editors; Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson revealed his idea for an international university in Hawaii; and the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees outlined their plans for 1960. (Page 579)

Around the Capitol

The President named former Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas to the Tennessee Valley Authority.... The Supreme Court ruled state courts had no power to assess damages against a union for a firm's losses as a result of peaceful picketing.... Two Congressional committees held hearings on Government secrecy.... The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported consumer prices held steady in March, with no change from the February level.... The Senate passed a resolution expressing concern over rumored plans for the sale of part of the U.S. copper stockpile.... Senate committees approved the nominations of Potter Stewart and Clare Boothe Luce.... (Page 578-82)